WEATHER\_PAGE 2

Fight for California Votte Due

As Democrats Convene Today

McGovern

Seen Victor

In Key Test

By David S. Broder MIAMI BEACH, July 9 (WP) Sen. George McGovern appeared tonight to have found his way around the last barrier to the Democratic presidential

A favorable rules interpretation by Democratic convention officials and an intensive daylong drive for delegate votes brought the 49-year-old South Dakotan the verge of victory on the California credentials fight that will highlight tomorrow night's opening convention session. If Sen. McGovern wins the California test, he seems almost certain to have ample votes for nomination on Wednesday night. His main rivals-Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., and Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace -vowed to continue the fight on

what promises to he a marathon

evening of involved parliamentary

Muskie of Maine, rejected any talk of a deal with Sen, Mc-Govern, hut continued to remain silent on his stand on the Califor-

Think Vierc Got It' But key strategists for the stop-

McGovern coalition conceded, as

one said tonight, that "it's go-

ing to be awfully hard" to block

him on the California challenge.

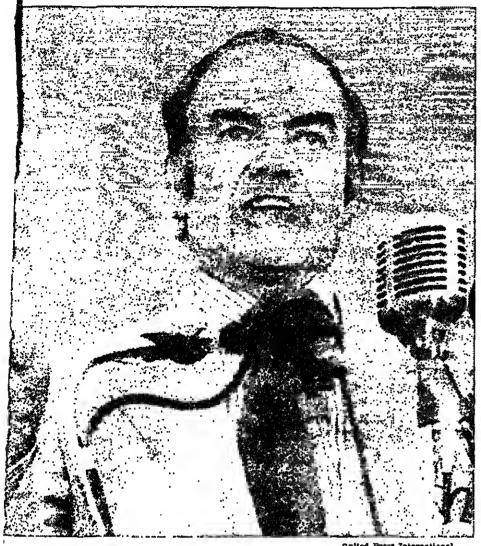
Touring state caucuses to round up support for his position. Sen.

The fourth man in the Democratic race, Sen, Edmund S.

nomination.

battles

nia challenge.



Sen. George McGovern raises two fingers in a peace sign during address i to a group of elderly citizens at Flamingo Park in Miami Beach, Florida.

## ze of Gunfire in Belfast Streets s End to Ulster Truce, 5 Killed

E. July 9 (Recers). 13-day truce letween ant Provisional ing of Republican Army and cops ended in a blaze in the streets of Bel-

papered righting are and onight, five persons were ecluding a 14-ver-old : fatalities brought to 412 dead in the province's urs of sectarian lighting. ement from the office in Whitelaw, British ador in Northern tre shooting incident which

nder cease-lire was clearly et up the IRA to provide a astiffer for a resumption of living. y gun battle develop--controlled areas of tween soldiers and gunnen, the IRA e army for plunging ce back into bolence. from Dublin said an ent from the Sinn ical wing of the IRA. both wings of the removement - Officials sionals - were trauming

offen eperations. RA Statement

ional IRA statement is-Bellast assertd that n forces" had injured dren—with ter gas er buliets in shering in doon Estate diriet in leifs inis afternoon. British Army tonight nat it had in my way of ac truce during he day, on the couple started hen a catholies tried o place Catholic familic in the redeently Protestant lousing the cutskirts of Believit.

the lie bard atly section. MI t Protestants in he area Catholies, who sid they

are barders a trongly

rotest estate, to ever the Tinute Confrontaion

Are 30-minute confiniation erw soldiers and ston-throw-in holic crowds, the streets on and gunmen open fire ash troops in the area. my as issued in Dulin.

## Idoi Negotiator Paris Today

n North Victure chief in will , return tomerow at igam, after a tramonth

Thuy left Paris to consult h Hanoi leaders less than a daiter Presiden", Nion anand the continued combing with Victnamese targets and maing of Northern parts.
In Thus is returned via and Moreow. He a exto represent forth Viet-Courseing at the last chedsection of the Paceltalks

Almost immediately British form at midnight on Monday, Catholic strongholds of Belfast In the town of Jonesborough, in-County Armagh, a bomh explod-: ed, damaging the local post of-

several soldiers were reported injured, at least two by guidire, others by stones. The truce, which went into

troops came under fire in the Julic 26, came close to ending

truce came as the two wings

But Adds Cautionary Note

## Kissinger Sees Hanoi Ready For 'Serious Negotiations'

By Eileen Shanaitan
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 9 since May 4, when the peace talks (NYT).-Henry A. Kissinger, the were broken off. Also absent were any details President's assistant for national of the changed position he was security effairs, said resterday that he has "some reason to beexpecting in the attitude of the lieve" that the government of

Hanol government, North Victnam is ready for The key sticking point in the "serious negotiations" looking topeace negotiations has become ward an end of the war. He cautioned, however, that the the future of the present gov-crument of South Vietnam. The United States could not be sure North Vietnamese government has proposed establishment of a of this "until we've heard from them" when the peace talks re-sume in Paris this week. He does coalition government in tha South, an idea that the Nixon not want to "raise expectations that we cannot fulfill," he said. administration has rejected before and one that Mr. Kissinger hir. Kissinger gave his sometermed yesterday "a thinly veiled device to bring about a Com-munist-controlled government." v.hat optimistic-sounding forecast at a news briefing at the Western

But Mr. Kissinger appeared to think that there might he some movement on the question of the future of the Saigon government which, he said, is "an extremely time-consuming, complex issue."
It would be better to have this issue "discussed by the Vietnamese themselves," he said.

there will be a new approach The improved climate for negofrom Hanoi other than to say that there has been "very intense diplomatic activity" during the more recent part of the period tiations that he believes he sees does not mean that either sida (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

some three years of bitter vio-lence in Northern Ireland, and both the IRA and the army had appeared to be striving hard to avoid incidents that might jeep-

LicGovern told the Iowa delegates, I tains we've gen it. I The incident that ended the really do-unless there is some procedural snafu." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Rick Stearns, his delegatecounter, said Sen. McGovern had "absolutely hard" commitmeets of 1,470 votes on the question of overturning the Credentials Committee decision and regaining 151 California votes he won in last month's winner-take-all

Under rulings issued today by party chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien, who will be presiding at tomorrow night's session, and the convention parliamentarian, Rep. James G. O'Hara of Michigan, Sen McGovern will need only 1,433 votes to win a direct test on the California question.

O'Brien Approves Rep. O'Hara said he had suggested that only the 151 disputed delegates be barred from voting. The recommendation was approved by Mr. O'Brien, thus enabling 120 pro-McGovern Californians to vote.

The Post's count on the nomination gave this rundown: Sen. McGovern, 1,386.8: Sen. Humphrey, 558.2; Gov. Wallace, 402; Sen. Muskie, 275.5; Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Wash., 54.75; Shirley Chisholm, N.Y., 40.69; Rep. Wilbur Mills, Ark., 33.5; ex-Gov. Terry Sanford, N.C., 33; Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles and Eugene J. Mc-Carthy, 4 each; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Mass., and Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York, 2 each; and uncommitted, 219.6.

Those floures are based on the Credentials Committee decisions splitting the California votes and (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

### Under Three-Year Accord

## U.S. to Sell Russia \$750 Million in Grain

By Philip Shabecoff WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT). —In what odministration officials described as the biggest grain transaction in history between two countries, President Nixon yesterday announced a threeyear agreement to sell the Soviet Union at least \$750 million worth of American wheat, corn and ollier grains.

White House. He described his

view of the prospects for the

negotiations as "open-minded" rather than "optimistic," The lat-

ter word was used hy one of his

Mr. Kissloger did not explain

the basis for his slatement that

"we have some reason to believe

At n White House briefing, Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. But said yesterday that he expected the actual Soviet purchases to go considerably higher than \$750 million.

The agreement was announced simultaneously here and at the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif.

As part of the agreement, the United States will provide longterm credits to the Soviet Union from the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corp. Secretary of Commerce Peter kersion of the Fuelciks G. Petersen stressed at the White ther were suspended by 4. Hours briefing that the total

amount of credit outstanding to the Soviet Union would not be allowed to exceed \$500 million.

The grain agreement, signed yesterday morning by Mr. Petersen, Mr. Butz and the First Deputy Minister of Trade for the Soviet Union, M. R. Kuzmin, will increase U.S. agricultural exports

### Smith Triumphs At Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England, July 9.—Stan Smith won the men's singles crown at Wimbledon with a 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5 victory over Romania's Ilie Nastase today. Smith, from Sea Pines, S.C., gave the United States Its first title in the men's section of the tennis tournament since Chuck McKinley went all the way in 1963. Story on Page 15.

hy 17 percent during the next three years. Under the agreement, the Sovict Union will purchase grain on the commercial market from private grain dealers in the Unitcd States, Administration offi-class declined to say what comp-

anies would be involved, hut industry sources said that tha Continental Grain Co. and the Cargill Corp. would be among the major suppliers. The Bunge Corp. also was understood to he negotiating actively with the Russians.

Cargill and Continental, two of the higgest grain dealers in

the nation, handled the lion's share of the two previous grain transactions with the Soviet Union. Continental is one of the largest privately owned businesses in the country. Bunge also has wide experience in foreign agricultural transactions and has been involved in negotiations with the Soviet Union in the

At a briefing at the Western (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4), - ing a vast registration campaign "reply to the enemy this time



## McGovern, Daley Both Rebuffed in 68 Decision

## Supreme Court Upholds Party on Delegates

By Jim Mann

The Supreme Court has blocked an appellate court's award of all 271 California delegates to the Democratic presidential frontrunner, Sen. George McGoyern. The decision late Friday left the credentials fight to be settled by the Democratic National Convention this week

The 6-to-3 ruling by the court was a heavy blow to Sen, Mc-Govern and blunted his drive for

By David S. Broder

MIAMI BEACH, July 9 (WP) .-

The Democratic party, which finished its last convention on a

note of violence in Chicago four

years ago, assembles here tomor-row still in search of its soul,

been full of warnings that if Sen.

George McGovern is nominated,

it might trigger a major defection

On the other hand, since the

California credentials challenga

made it seem possible that Sen.

McGovern might be defeated here, the senator himself has raised the

spector of a third party on the

And, finally, there remains the

question mark on the right posed by Gov. George C. Wallace. Will he take his constituency out of

the Democratic party again and run an independent campaign?

Will he make common cause with Mr. Nixon and the Republicans?

Because of this uncertainty, this

city is filled with talk of a differ-

ent ticket-one that might offer

the Roosevelt coalition that kept

the Democrats in power from 1932

through 1968, with only the El-

senhower break. Sen. Edward M.

Kennedy and Rep. Wilbur Mills symbolize that coalition to the

youth and age, liberalism and

contradictions. It may be too Irail and artificial to contain the forces

At this point, no one can say with certainty that the nation

may not be on the brink of a

fundamental political change.

Sen. McGovern, in an interview with The Washington Post three months ago, asserted that his

nomination would mark as sig-

nificant a landmark in his party's

history as the choice of Andrew

His followers talk of condoct-

Jackson, or FDR.

pulling the Democrats spart.

But this "dream ticket" has ob-

conservatism.

from the party's center.

For the last month, the air has

a quick triumph. At the same time, the Supreme

Court refused to intervene in another credentials fight involving Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chi-cago and 58 delegates allied with him. The Daley slate had been unseated by the Credentials Committee for breaking reform rules by excluding women, blacks and Like the McGovern forces,

**Democrats: A Tormented Party** 

that would enroli most of the

potential 25 million, first-time

presidential voters and, thereby,

fundamentally after the American

electorate, not just for the presi-

al and local races as well, shifting

Others-like columnists Kevin

the entire spectrum of govern-ment significantly to the left.

Phillips and, apparently, Joseph Alsop—see a McGovern nomina-

tion creating a vast exodus from

the Democratic party of some of

its strongest constituency groups. If union men, Roman Catholics,

Jews and perhaps Gov. Wallace's followers shift to Mr. Nixon, they

foresee a new Republican major-

ity, with a major presidential vic-tory and perhaps even Republican

control of Congress.

My own suspicion is that
neither party will achieve a
durable new majority coalition

dential contest but in congre

a first-ballot victory in Miami Mayor Daley and his slate will the delegates," he said, "to pro-Beach. He had counted on the now have the right to bring their test the rule of law and the timetlon.

Sen. McGovern, who now seemed to be 200 votes short of nomination on the first ballot, reacted denouncing the Credentials Committee's action as a "steal" and "dirty pool." It reversed the winner-take-all rule in the California primary won hy the senator weeks before.

"It is now the responsibility of

from this year's election. The men involved in the contest for na-

tional leadership this year-in-

cluding President Nixon-do not look that compelling. The centri-

fugal forces seem too powerful for

Technology political scientlst

Walter Dean Burnham has point-

ed out, while the situation may

he ripe for party realignment, there is one significant difference

between 1972 and the earlier years

of so-called "critical elections"— 1860, 1896, 1932: Each of those

years was dominated by a single deeply felt issue and a national

crisis. These included slavery and

the union; populism, free silver and the tariff, the Depression and

the welfare state.
This year, the issues are deeply

felt but they cut across one an-(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1).

any of them to command.

convention would "decisively confirm the Credentials Committee

The Supreme Court decision was issued after an extraordinary emergency meeting of the justices. who formally adjourned for the summer two weeks ago.

do not change the rules of tho

Supporters of Sen. Hubert H.

Humphrey reacted jubilently to

the news. Mr. Humphrey himself

said he was confident that the

game after the game is over."

Precedents Cited "For nearly a century and a half," the court's majority said. "the national political parties themselves have determined controversies surrounding the seating of delegates to their conventions. "If this system is to he altered

be done under the circumstances and time pressures surrounding [these] actions." The six-member majority comprised Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Lewis Powell,

by federal courts . . . it should not

William Rehnquist Harry Blackmun, Potter Stewart and William Dissenting, Justices Thurgood Marshali and William Douglas

contended that although the court was formally granting stays that simply block the appellate court rulings temporarily, the court was in effect deciding the cases.
"I believe that our duty lies to (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Arab Guerrillas Vow Revenge

## PFLP Aide Dies as His Car Is Bombed

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, July 9 (WP1.-Ghassan Kanafani, spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was killed instantly yesterday when a bomb exploded in his car.

nostalgic Democrats—a ticket combining North and South, Mr. Kanafani's 19-year-old niece, Lamis Najem, who was a passenger in the car, was also vious disabilities and internal

The bomb exploded at about 10:30 a.m. when Mr. Kanafani turned on the ignition of his small British-made automobile outside his home in the Beirut suburb of Hazmiya.

Lebanese police said they were investigating the blast. The PFLP immediately issued a statement that asserted that "the imperialist Zionist camp" was behind the assassination, whoever may have actually planted the bomb.

The organization vowed revenge for Mr. Kanafani's death. Its



Ghassan Kanafari

will be the most cruel and the most painful" ever undertaken. Local security officials would

Mr. Kanafani's murder may have been connected with antagonism and competition within the Pales tinian movement, although the stressed that there was no evidence of this immediately avail The PFLP's strongly pro-Marx ist ideology brought it into con flict with a number of conserva

tive Arab governments that sup-port other Palestinian group: principally el-Fatah, the larges and least ideologically incline guerrilla force. Some Palestinians blame th popular front for provoking th clashes between the guerrillas an-

the Jordanian Army that resulte. in the guerillas being expellefrom Jordan after heavy Pales tinian losses lait year.

The popular front's spectacula airliner hijackings and its polit ical consistency had been win ning increasing support amou

## aigon Fece Is Still Bogged Down In Effort d Retake Quang Tri City

By Sydney H. Schanberg the contrary—reported fresh rogress today.

SAIGON, July 9 (NYT).—The south Vietnamese force trying to year and the government of the commander bogged down on the edge of the city today under a hall of Commander Try has hered all newspapers. city today under a hail of Communist artillery and mortar shells.

The Salgon government—which had already claimed that its troops had retaken two-livings of the northern province capital, despite reports from the scene to

ing Tri has barred all newsfrom the scene. Lt. Gen. Du

Looks to Talks in Paris

## Pope Pleads WithBoth Sides To Bring Peace to Indochina

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, July 9 (NYT).-Pope Paul VI today pleaded with the parties in the Vietnam war to spare the Indochinese population further suffering and show "courage for peace" in the nego-tiations due to reopen this week. "You who are responsible for

the fote of those areas," the Pope said, "give proof of wisdom and magnanimity capable of putting human life and dignity above any other interest!"

Churchmen said that they had not heard the Pope speak in such an impassioned way in a long time. He discussed the "intoler-able" Vietnam conflict in an ad-dress to a small crowd gathered in St. Peter's Square hefore imparting his customary Sunday blessing at noon.

It is expected that Vietnam will he a major topic when Secretary nf State William P. Rogers confers with the Pope at tha Vatican before returning to Washington on Tuesday. The secretary is winding up a tour of Asian, Mideastero and European capitals.

New Hope Seen

In today's address, the Pontiff said that the scheduled resumptlon of the Vietnam peace talks in Paris next Thursday meant a new "glimmer of hope," He noted that the parties had found "acnounced their willingness to take up negntiations again,

The Pope recalled the final declaration of the Geneva Con-ference on Indochina in 1954, ounting its operative provision: problems, effected on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, unity and territorial integrity, sholl permit the Vietname e people to enjoy the fundanicata! freedoms, guaranteed by democratic institutions, established at a result of free general elections by secret bellot."

It is to be hoped that these prevision; will be enacted, the Pope remarked. He said that peace talks should "at last be specify, loyal and conclusive." in-contrast to the spirit and method that had marked the negotiations

### Thieu Cuts Back On Draft Call

SAICON, July '9 (Reuters).— President Neuden Van Thieu poterday narrowed the age lenus for men chable for military service in a further show of ronfidence in South Vielnam's righty to best back the threemanda-old North Vietnamese of-

Mr Thien canceled a previous richt; under which life maximum draft thre was increased from 39 to 43. He also temporarily canceled an order lowering the minimum service age from 18 to 17.

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MONE TUADRAS European meaters impressionists, fauves post-impressionists Tel. 225.70.74 Man. 'mru Se', 10 e m - 7 p.m

Dong, commander of the troop division, was apparentgered by news reports refuthis government's claims of

for al. loong a period so far. "We are hoing the groans of so many ocent victims," the Pope said. We make ours the

Pope said. We make ours the voice of a pulation exhausted by slaughtered ruin. We raise the cry of cit bumanity, believing in justice d love that must inspire relation between men and nations, to enat those who can and must diss and decide—

## Hanoi Seen Ready or Serious Talks

m Page 1) of the other (Continued would accept s Mr. Kissinger side's proposal

But, he continue serious dis-negotiations we meet serious discussions of each si "We have made that this will be and we believe this ir approach attitude has been fully conveyed Hanoi and n to believe roach these have some rec that they will a thing like the ne otiations in so

same spirit." Mr. Kissinger so indicated a elief that the suits of the big belief that the sults of the bug milliary offense from the North milliary offense from the North negotiations.

He said the his deputy, Brig. Gen. Alexarder M. Haig, jr., had resident Nixon last reported to ng a visit to Viet-the offensive across nam, that rized Zone has been the Demili essentially arrested."

ralis Eccouraged Gen, saig also believes, according to ar. Rissinger, that any new mitary attack of similar proposions "is not likely in the tuture" and he is "generally encoursed by the military situain Vietnam.

Air. Kissinger would not comment on reports from London earlier last wek that the Soviet and Chinese governments were putting pressure on North Victnam to agree to a peace settlement. He repeated previous assertions that the war will settled in negotiations with

He also noted that he would essume that both Peking and Moscow miglit hove informed Hanoi of their discussions with Mr. Nixon "just as we brief our ollies about the contents of bigh-

### Tidal Wave Hits Spanish Port and Damages Boats

TARRAGONA, Spain, July 9 (AP).—A tidai wave caused severe damage to vessels anchor-ed is this Mediterranean port to-

Witnesses said the wave raised normal water levels by about 10 feel. They saw a number of ves-sels lifted into the air and thrown back violently into the

A 14-ton yaclıt was destroyed and smaller vessels suffered damage, but there were no injurier. Houses in the Serrallo area, about 100 yards from the shore line, were damaged. The five-minute tidal wave occurred al 9 am, when the beaches were nearly emply.

### 13 Thai Police Stain

BANGKOK, July 9 (AP).-Thirteen policemen were killed and seven seriously injured Priday in an ambush by Communist terroriets in southern Thailand, according to reports reaching here yesterday. They said five terrorists

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by the Communists two months ago, is of considerable political and psychological importance to the Saigon government. As the only province apital to fall to the North Vietnamese in their three-month-old offensive, its recapture would give some backing to President Nguyen Van Thieu's pledge in June to retake all lost territory within three months.

Paris Peace Talks

Moreover, to be able to push the Communists out of the town by the time the Paris peace talks resume on Thursday would strengthen the Saigon president's bargaining position. Mr. Thieu has made the strongest of the success claims obout Quang Tri, for Saigon radio quoted him on Friday as saying that the entire town was in government hands.

From all information available today, it appeared that essentially the town was still held by the

The Saigon military spokesman reported a government advancebut what it amounted to was a report that an airborne unit, which had moved close to the city on Friday and then pulled back in the face of heavy shelling. hod moved somewhat forward

The mokesman said that this unit was a battalion-size force of about 400 men-consisting of twn companies of paratroopers, one reconnaissance company and a squadron of 16 to 20 tanks. Eyewitness reports from the scene as late as yesterday said there were no tanks with this unit.

Mile From Citadel The briefer said these troops

had moved today to a position less than half a mile from the Citadel, a walled area in the town. He said these troops were under ateady fire from Communist howitzers and mortars.

Another airborne battalion trying to break through to Queng Tri was reportedly stalled about two miles south of the townblocked from odvancing by a force of enemy infantry backed

Despite intermittently had weather, U.S. fighter-hombers continued to provide heavy closembat support, and high-flying B-52 bombers, unaffected by the weather, flew 16 missions on the northern front, compared with only five throughout the rest of the country.

Massing in Hills

Several of these raids were directed against targets in the hills west of Hué, the former imperial capital, which is 35 miles southwest of Quang Trl. The Communists have been massing in the hills, hurling shells and ground attacks sgainst the firebases that defend Hué's western approaches. Hué itself has beco shelled sporadically since last Sunday. Today was the first day no attack was reported.

In the American air offensive sgainst North Vietnam, jets flew 280 strikes, in addition to two missions by B-52s, the U.S. com-The command also reported

that in a doglight yesterday 30 miles west of Hanol, F-4 Phantom jets shot down three North Viet-namesc MiG-21s with misslies. One of the American jels was hit but both crew members were

The U.S. report said these kills brought to 42 the number of MiGs downed this year.

3 U.S. Jets Shot Down SAIGON, July 9 (AP).-The U.S. command yesterday reported the loss of three Phantom jets two of them shot down by MiG-21s Wednesdoy-and listed ali six crewmen as missing.

At least 58 American planes have been lost over the North since President Nixon ordered resumption of the bombing April 6. and 67 sirmen are listed as

(Continued from Page I)

of tha IRA, the Officials and

the more numerous Provisionals, joined in a rare unity to con-

demn actions of the British Army in the town of Portadown

British soldiers in Portadown

had cleared Catllolic barricades

put up there to prevent a Prot-

estant procession from passing

through a Catholic enclave in

the town, an IRA statement said.

It charged the troops with col-

laborating with the Protestants'

militant Ulster Defense Associa-

tion in allowing the procession through and permitting the UDA

to drill and stand guard in the

The stalement described this

Civil War Warning

In London, more gloom was

cast on the Nortbern Ireland

situation when a leading official

tion political grouping, the Social

Democratic and Labor party, warned of the possibility of civil

Paddy O'Hanloo, an SDLP

of the province's major opposi-

blatant breach of the

Catholic area.



FALLEN—South Vietnamese soldier glances at a fallen statue of Christ carrying cross in La Vang Saturday. Catholic church in background, once one of Vietnam's handsomest, has been gutted by allied and Communist bombardments during battle for nearby Quang Tri City.

Biggest Such Deal Between the Two

## Russia Will Buy \$750 Million In U.S. Grain in 3-Year Accord

(Continued from Page 1) White House, Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, said that the grain transaction would be used "to advance broader relations through-

out the commercial field." Mr. Petersen will negotiate some of these other commercial agreements during a fortbeoming trip to Moscow, administration officials said yesterday, Some of th: areas to be covered include:

· A maritime agreement to cover what kind of shipping will be used in U.S.-Soylet trade. · A settlement of the Lend-

Lease issue pending since World An extension of credit to

the Soviet Union.

 A trade agreement between the two notions-including accords on most-favored-nation treetment. It was stressed that no maritime arrangement had been settled. as yet in connection with the grain agreement. However, Mr. Petersen reported that East Coast longshoremen's union leaders had indicated that they would cooperate in implementing tha transaction rather than seeking to block shipmeots on non-American ships, which has occur-

red in the past. An aide to Mr. Petersen disclosed that the two nations bad discussed a plan to require as much grain to be shipped on American vessels as is shipped on Soviet vessels. This would not rule out the use of third-country

Under the agreement signed yesterday, the Soviet Union will purchase at least \$200 million worth of U.S.-grown wheat for delivery during the first year, Aug. 1, 1972, through July 31, 1973. Loans from the Commodity Credit Corp. to finance the purcleases must be paid back within

three years of delivery.
Last foli, Moscow purchased \$150 million in feed grains in a straight cash transaction In 1963, the Soviet Union bought S140 million in wheat from the United States. The new agree-

member of the former Northern

Ireland Parliament, told a rally in the British capital that Wil-

liam Whitelaw, Britain's adminis-

trator in the province, is "begin-ning to bend under pressure from

must be faced up to if, in fact, the UDA continues to pressurtze

and hinder the course of justice in Northern Ireland," Mr. O'Han-

The fighting today followed another night of grisly sectarias

reprisal killings in Belfast, Pif-

leen people have died in this way

since the IRA cease-fire took

Police found the bodles of two

victims of the murder gangs dumped in different areas of the

city in the early hours of this morning. Later, two of three men shot and left in a car in a

Indian Aide Goes to Paris

WARSAW, July 9 (UPI) .- In-

"The possibilities of civil war

purchase in Soviet history, according to a "fact sheet" handed out by the White House,

grain harvest was in full swing today on the hot, flat plains of the Kuban district of southern Russia, one of the principal producers of Soviet winter wheat. mode this year to bring in the crop efficiently and on time to make up in part for heavy losses from winter kill, which have been estimated by Western experts as having affected as moch as onethird of the crop.

The bad farm news last winter led to a series of high-level emergency meetings on the nation's agricultural situation and undoubtedly was a factor in seeking an nnusually big grain purchase in the United States

The Soviet government's longterm decision to spend valuable foreign exchange on grain imports is believed to reflect a more fundamental consideration than simply one year's reduced domes-

desire to shift this nation's agriculture from its traditional emphasis on bread grains to greater products to meet growing consumer demand.

have now decided that it makes

## China Said To View U.S. As Stabilizer

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).

Peking was said to regard a U.S. presence there as a stabilizing factor.
Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana.

the House Democratic leader, and Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the Republican leader, returned Friday from a nine-day visit to China. It included five hours of talks with Premier Chou En-lal.

"As they put it, there are two superpowers—the United States and Russia-and if Russia tecomes the greater superpower, then much of the world is in dif-

Rep. Ford said:

Catholic area, died in a hospital dian Foreign Minister Swarang Singh went to Paris today after completing a four-day official

States to withdraw from the Pacific or other points. They believe our presence is important for the stability of the world now and in the future. They are concerned about nations such as ourselves contributing to a stable Pacific, sod U.S. withdrawal would lead to instability."

Shift by Russians

MOSCOW, July 9 (NYT).-Tha A particular effort is being

volatile topics.

This time, the key factor is a production of meat and meat

Economic planners evidently good sense to import bigh-grade. low-cost feed grains from the United States, at least os a stopgap measure, while saving do-mestic wheat for the Soviet Union's own export commitments.

-The Democratic and Republican leaders of the House of Represeniatives, just returned from China, said yesterday that Peking is deeply concerned that the United States may let the Soviet Union forge abend militarily and that the United States may withdraw from such international arenas as the Pacific.

Rep. Boggs said at a newa conference yesterday:

"We were advised by high of-ficials' that Chinese policy "is that disarmament will not be unliateral disarmament, and there was specific concern expressed rather emphatically with regard to the possibility of continued Soviet armament and American disarmament.

"Among high Chioese officials there was a great deal of in-terest shown and many questions asked about the sufficiency of our military capability and what our direction might be in the future with respect to Defense Department funding and its program.

"They don't want the United

## Ellsberg Trial Opens Today In Leak of Pentagon Papers

potentially explosive part of the 1972 political battle will open in the relative calm of a federal

courtroom here tomorrow. It is an accident—the result of unexpected procedural delaysthat the trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo will begin the same day as the Democratic National Convention. But the coincidence seems to be a reminder of the strains that the Vietnam war and the movement against ft have paced on the American political process.

The legal issues in the case

· Are Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo guilty of "stealing, em-bezzling and converting to their own use" government property, "namely one of the original 15 copies of the Pentagon papers"? Both bave said that they mada the papers available to the press.

• If they duplicated and disclosed the papers, a "top-secret" government history of how the United States became involved in Vietnam, did they conspire to "defrand" the nation "by impairing, obstructing and defeating its lawful governmental function of controlling the dissemination of classified government studies, reports, memoranda and communi-

 Did they violate the Federal Expionage Act, originally a World War I law intended to punish spying, if they "communicated" material "relating to the national detense" to people "not entitled to receive" it?

Narrow Focus Doubted

No one—not even David R. Nissen, the chief prosecutor— seems to believe this will be a simple, narrowly focused criminal

The war itself may be on trial part of the time. Or the security classification system, which costs \$50 million a year to guard secrets, some of which are already widely known to the public. Or the press and the way it cooperates with government offi-class to make classified information selectively available to the public. Or all three.

It will be the delicate task of Judge W. Matt Byrne ir., a newcomer to the U.S. District Court bench, to decide how much the jury should bear about those

Judge Byrne has made it clear that he believes the First Amendment guarantee of freedom of speech and press plays a role the case, However, during more than a month of pretrial hearings on major issues, the judge displayed impatience with the efforts of the seven defense attorneys to expand the scope

Boodin Heads Defense

Last week, Judge Byrne served notice on the chief defense counsel, Leonard B. Boudin of New York, that be does not agree that "boils down" to whether Mr. Ellsberg acted improperly if he gave the papers to The New York Times, The Washington Post and other newspapers more than a year ago.

The defense is not seriously challenging many of the charges in the indictment. It admits, for example, that Mr. Elisberg and Mr. Russo made Xerox copies of

the study in 1969. What the defense is counting on are Mr. Elisberg's and Mr. Russo's explanations of their motives and intentions, the oppor-tunity to show that much of the material in the Pentagon papers was already public, and the chance to ridicule a classification system that keeps secret such matters as the number of paper clips purchased in the space pro-

If Judge Byrne permits, there will be substantial reference to the fact that the Supreme Court ruled 6-3 last summer that The Times and The Post were not endangering national security by publishing articles based on the DaDers.

According to the prosecutors, these matters have no place in the trial. They have tried, but failed, to ban any discussion fore the jury of the poblic's "right-to-know" and of U.S. policy Southeast Asia

Press Is Target

Although his strategy is diffi-cult to anticipate, chief prosecutor Nissen denounced the press during pretrial proceedings, characterizing it as being in league with the defendants to distort the public image of the case. It is commonly acknowledged that the press does have a great deal at stake in the trial. In some ways it is a test of the rules under which many exclusives are

obtained in Washington every day—the leaking of confidential documents by officials. "We can't let Elisberg and Russo get convicted," columnist Jack Anderson sald in a recent interview, explaining that he feared this could dry up his own news sources

Another widespread concern is that if Mr. Russo-who is charged only with conspiracy and with

A Blast in Russia UPPSALA. Sweden, July 9

(AP).—The Seismological Institute here bas registered what was believed to be an underground explosion in the Soviet Union about 300 miles south of Moscow, and said the "minor" tremor "presumably resulted from blasts in connection with flood-control

Defense Seeks to Widen Issues

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, July 9 (WP) - receiving stolen national defense documents—is convicted, the newspapers and reporters who obtained the Pentagon papers last summer might be prosecuted.

The Internal Security Division of the Justice Department has already used a grand jury in Boston, where most of the newspapers picked up their copies of the study, to investigate the dealings involving the press.



(Continued from Page 1) young Palestinians, however, and

producing a more radical move-ment within el-Fatah. Most immediate speculation in Beirut linked the killing of Mr. Kanafani to the massacre at Lydda Airport near Tei Avlv aboot six weeks ago, when three Japanese gunmen acting in the name of the PFLP killed or wounded nearly 100 persons. The surviving Japanese terrorist is due to go on trial in Israel to-

Last week, Mr. Kanafani reproved a friend who expressed concern over his safety. "I am determined not to be assassinated," Mr. Kanafani said.

3-Day Riots **Bring Curfew** 

To Karachi KARACHI, Pakistan, July 9 (Reuters) .- Four areas of Karachi were put under 24-bour curiew today and their control handed over to troops as gun battles, looting and arson were reported in the third successive day of violence in the city.

but some reports put it as high The curiew was imposed in Liaquatabad, Golimar, Nazimahad and Pak Colony, and police

The official death toll was six.

were withdrawn from these sections. President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto called an emergency cabinet meeting in Rawalpindl. Violent clashes began Friday in this capital of Sind and Pakis-

tan's biggest city (population

four million) as Urdu-speaking

people protested against a bill making Sindhl the region's only official language.

**Fugitives From India** Urdu speakers-mostly Moslems who settled in Karachi after ficeing from other parts of India at independence and partition in 1947—took to the streets.

rioting spread from Karachi's teeming refugee colonies to the more fashionable shopping areas today. Demonstrators ransacked liquor

They put up barricades as the

shops and made bonfires of the stores' furniture. Pirst reports sald several people received gunshot wounds in clashes between Urdu and Sindhi-speaking groups. In Nawabshah, 150 miles from Karachi, 15 people were reported injured in clashes over the language issue there. Shops and

rignboards in both Urdu and

Sindhi were damaged in the

burling of bricks between rival

A 10-hour curfew was imposed in the city of Hyderabad.

Beirt without any rity recautions, des! tion :hat reprisals m: against officials of n the bling at Lydda Siteng in his of Hada (The Targel news and opinion s published and edited.

fani wo weeks ago c attact on Lydda a: and selpful to the also spoke at length own evolutionary phi the ling trail of reve and errorist actions marked the Middle E He ilsmissed criticis West and from som Palesinians as an unmoal reaction tha

only is and ignores o dies, especially those by Isael." He idded that the I not bee support in Amerca "through su tions. The people depend on know the rumsonees surroundir

'Ou style of operat an irvention of a p a result of our situati could iberate Palestine ing or the borders of banon and throwing ro Israels we would do nicer. But I don't the

work. Mr. Kanafani, 36, wa ber of the PFLP's 12-o cal bureau and one of t most influential memi George Habash ood V. dad, the two physicians the P.LP and who h into liding, apparentl Borr in Palestice, h fani noved to Lebanor when the State of Li declard. The son of he was associated with nationalist movement earliest days, when i

moderne political group BBC Denounce BEIFUT, July 9 (# Popular Front for the of Palestine today deno Beirut correspondent British Broadcasting Co. employee of the Israeli tion media."

It threatened him wit plinary action." The front accused barerespondent, whom it did sider. tiff, of reporting that sain group of PPLP was bell aim assassination of Mr. Eur. A BBC correspondent hericing

ed immediate comment.

"The froot reserves tright whoever serves the Israelizmy. The Popular Revolution Front for the Liberation Palestine a splinter group del. issued a statement also dun:ing the BBC report. It thined any involvement in in-

After Talks With Tito

## Rogers Goes to Rome to Ma With New Premier Pope Pa

ROME, July 9 (AP).-U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived tonight from Belgrade for talks with Italian officials and an audience with Pope Paul VI.

Mr. Rogers, making an eight-

nation tour, announced in Bel-grade that President Nixon had instructed him to go on to Rome for a conference with the new Italian government The secretary will meet with Premier Giulio Andreotti and Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici tomorrow and bave an oudlence

then scheduled to return to Wash-Mr. Rogers left Yugoslavia after a two-day visit during which he had talks with Yugoslav officials and a "prolonged" meeting with President Tito.

with the Pope on Tuesday. He is

Mr. Rogers had extensive talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac and was received by Premier Dzemal Bijedic, Today, he conferred with the Yugoslav president, an official announcement said

President Tito also had lunch with Mr. Rogers at the Brioni Island summer residence of the Yugoslav leader-

Parma Gets a Jolt

PARMA, Italy, July 9 (Reuters).—An earthquake registering four points on the 12-point Mercalli scale woke inhabitants of this area with a loud hang early yesterday, but caused no damage or injuries, police said. The quake lasted three seconds but there was no panic.

A communique on the va that reations between Yuk. traditionally good and mall benefical, have been deoln especialy favorably in 1100

WEATHE

COPEND GEN COSTA EL 80L EOINBU:GH. FRANKPIRT GENEYA HELSTNIL ISTANBIL LAS PANMAS LONDON LONDON MADB IM BILLAN BILLAN BILLAN Partiel Choud-Sunn: Partiel Partiel Rainy: Partiel Bunn: Partiel Partiel Partiel Partiel Partiel Partiel ONTRIAL

THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS, ALL IN ONE SHOP

IRA Announces End of Truce

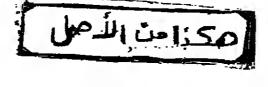
And a New Drive on British

the UDA."

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By R.W. Apple Jr.

MIAMI BEACH, July 9 (NYT).

Shawn and Joy Miller are from

Pocatello, Idaho. He is hlack, she

is white; he likes Sen. George McGovern, she likes Rep. Shirley

Chisholm, D., N.Y. Both are in

their 20s. Neither has had any

Steve Baden is a student from

Independence, Kan, He likes Sen.

Edmund S. Muskie, and he paint-

ed houses to earn his way to

Cecil W. King, who is 60, is a

fruit dealer from Parrish, Fla.,

who also owns orchards and

ranches. He and his daughter, Cecilia Ann, 20, are both political

neophytes, and they both like Gov. George C. Wallace.

The Kings, the Millers and Mr. Baden are all delegates to the Democratic National Convention

that opens here tomorrow. And

they are typical of the new kinds

of people who have been brought

here by the party's delegate-

Statistics Show Change

Statistics from a New York

Times computer analysis of 3,085

delegates—all hut a few that were added to the rolls by the Creden-

tials Committee at the last min-ute—demonstrate vividly how things have changed:

Only 290 are members of unions (less than 10 percent), and

a substantial number of those

are from unions not affiliated

Only 997 hold offices of even

the most obscure sort, either in government at any level or in the

party. Almost exactly two-thirds

have no such affiliation—that is, they are ordinary citizens.

• At least 830 of the 3,085—al-

most 27 percent—are under 30 years of age. No precise figures for four years ago are available.

but there probably were no more than 100 delegates under 30-

Several states had no young

• At least 1,163 of the 3,085-

almost 38 percent-are women.

They constituted only about 13

percent of the group in 1968, 13 percent in 1964 and 11 percent

● At least 454 of the 3.085-

almost 15 percent—are black.

compared with only 5.5 percent

four years ago. There are at least

95 Chicanos, 34 Puerto Ricans and

23 American Indians, setting new

records in all of the minority

• Only 344, or slightly more than 11 percent, of the delegates

were at the 1968 convention in

California delegation," said ac-

tress Shirley MacLaine, who is

hardly a grizzled political veteran,

although she was also a delegate in 1966, "It looks like a couple

of high schools, a grape boycott,

a Black Panther rally and four or

"I don't know anyone on the

Chicago.

selection reforms.

with the AFL-CIO.

real political experience before.

dents and intellectuals generally,

has brought many of them to the

convention floor-ranging from

Dr. Robert Eisner, an internatio-

versity economist, to Thomas G.

gate. He will not turn 13 until

Celebrities on Floor

sorts on the floor of convention

hall starting tomorrow night: Jim Bouton, the sportscaster and former baseball pitcher, a Mc-

Govern delegate from New Jersey: Arthur D. Shores, a black

Birmingham, Ala., lawyer whosa house repeatedly was bombed

during the civil-rights struggles of the 1960s; Salvador E. Luria

of Massachusetts, a Nobel

laureate in medicine, and Julia

Price of Oklahoma, one of the

first three girls to be appointed

Robert Pennington, is a delegate.

So is Adolph Dial, a Lumbee Indian from North Carolina, and

Kenneth J. Enkely of Min-

neapolis, who was drummed out

of the Democratic party as an alleged leftist by Hubert H.

Humphrey 24 years ago, and Dennis Schrieber of Chicago, who is

hlind, and Michele Morley of Minnesota and Merria Baker of

Texas, both of whom are wives

Some of the labor represen-

tatives are old veterans such ae

Mike Johnson of Pennsylvania and Frank King of Ohio, powers in their state AFL-CIOs. Some

are not, such as Patricia Oucl-

lette, a 20-year-old millhand

Saltonstall, LaFoliette

L. a Boston attorney—and a

LaFoliette-Douglas, a Kenosha,

Wis., professor. There are two nuns, Clare Dunn of Arizona

and Margaret A. McVeigh of

There is a Saltonstall-John

from Berlin, N.H.

Senate pages. Sen. McGovern's

There will be celebrities of all

nally known Northwestern Uni- Or

Resenthal of Richmond, Va., wbo

may well be the youngest dele- 12

## eport by FDA Casts Doubt In Most U.S. Cold Remedies

loubt on the effectiveness of most of the products in terms of their advertised claims.

The evaluations dealt with 27 products sold over the counter without prescription. By impli-

## Gallowsmobile For Skyjackers

LOS ANGELFS, July 9 (UPI).—Police Chief Edward M. Davis thinks portable gallows ought to be bused to airports to hang skyjackers on the spot.

"These hijackers are making it unsafa for people to go from one city to another." said Chief Davis.

"I'd recommend that we have a portable courtroom in a big bus and a portable gallows and, after we get the death penalty put back in, we conduct a rapid trial for a hijacker out there and we hang him with due process of the law out there at the air-

## 2 Anarchists Are Arrested In Wiesbaden

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 9 (UPI).—The Federal Criminal Police Office said today that the arrest of two persons yesteriay left eight suspected members of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist and still at large.

A spokesman said Klaus Juenschke, 34, whom detectives arrestcd yesterday in Offenbach with Irmgard Moeller, 25, apparently was the gang'a new chief, replaclog jailed Ulrike Meinhof and Andreas Baader, the alleged

Miss Meinhof and Mr. Baeder were arrested last month in the two-year-old hunt for the gang, which sought to overthrow the

present political system in West Germany. The Red Army Fraction, as the roup called itself, has either een accused of or claimed reponsibility for a series of bomb-

ngs, bank robberies and car helts in the past two years. 4 Americans Killed

Recent blasts at U.S. Army. eadquarters in Frankfurt and eidelberg killed four American rvicemen and injured 30 per-

The spokesman said detectives ted "on a tip" in the arrests of r. Juenschke and Miss Moeller a flower stand near the Offen-

ch municipal hospital. He said more than 20 detecves watched the rendezvous and ok the pair into custody. The spokesman said Mr. Juenhke and Miss Moeller, both of

hom carried loaded pistols, put a fight but were quickly over-Mr. Juenschke was sought in uncction with the fatal shootg of patrolman Herbert Scho-

r during a bank robbery in alserslautern last December. 5% of Population

## n N.Y.C. Are of Spanish Origin' NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).

iteen percent of New York ty's population—1,202,281 per-ns—"identified themselves 25 Spanish origin" in the 1970 1518, according to Census Bu-u tabulations still heing alyzed. Since the bureau has counted

.843 persons in the city who

re either born in Puerto Rico

of Puerto Rican parentage, this

uld indicate that 390,438 peris of Cuban, Dominican and ier Latin-American or nic extraction, including Puer-Ricans of the third or later perations, are living in the such a figure would be well ow estimates that have been

red in recent months. Con-ir guesses, for instance, have led 100,000 Dominicans and 1000 Colombians here alone. the census line put first-feration and second-genera-Cubans in the state octors Delay Taking

### Rays of Truman PANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9 yesterday again delayed

X-rays of former President y S Truman because of an acted colon revealed in an iluation Friday. ars of Mr. Truman's lower cintesilpal tract have now postpooed until after the

No other tests are



By Harold M. Schmeck Jr. WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT).

The Food and Drug Adminisration has made public evaluaions of cold remedies that cast loubt on the effectivement. spectrum of emmon ingredients,
millions of Americans use the
products. The total market for
cold remede of all kinds is
estimated it over \$500 million

The 27 products included in-The 27 process included in-halers, pilk appules jellies, nose drops and other liquids. Each was evaluated for the claims its was evaluated for the claims its manufacture made in advertising and labellat the possible ratings ranged from effective" to "in-effective as a fixed combination." The latter ating indicated that one or more af the multiple ingredients in a product was deemgred traffictive in producing the ed ineffective in producing the claimed effect.

Beineen Extremes

Between the two rating extremes wer "probably effective."
"possibly effective" and "effective. The first of these indicated that the drug probably did what the manufacturer claimed, hut that there was not enough evidence to rule out doubts. The "possibly effective" category signified that the evaluators considered evidence of effectiveness lacking, but did not rule out the possibility that the manufacturers possibility has no produce it. "FI-fective, but indicated some spe-cific reservations about the prod-

The evaluations were made by panels organized by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council at the drug agency's request.

It is part of the FDA's effort to determine the efficacy of many over-the-counter drug products that came on the market before 1963. All of these products were originally licensed on evidence that they were safe, but there was no regulation then requiring evidence of afficacy.

Changes in Laws

Changes in the drug laws have since made evidence of effectiveness mandatory. The FDA has sought evaluations of all of these products as a step toward eliminating mwarranted claims and removing from the market all

ineffective drug products.

The 27 cold remedies were evaluated oo a total of 45 claims made by their manufacturers. The "effective" rating was given for only four of these claims, predominantly for the relief of nasal congestion.

On eight claims, drugs were rated "ineffective" as fixed combinations: on 13 claims, products were rated "probably effective" while there were 14 "possibly ef-fective" ratings on the list. The rest were listed as "effective, but." Several of the products rated ineffective as fixed combinations were giveo that classification because of doubts concerning the use of antihistamines for relieving symptoms of the common cold. Antihistamines have been widely used as old remedies for years, but the drug panelists said their

usefulness is still unproven.

"The majority of carefully controlled studies that have beec performed with antihistamines disclosed no alleviation of symptoms or shorteoing of the duration of symptoms of colds," said the panel report.

It said that the antihistamines might be of beoefit when the real problem was an allergic condition mistakenly identified as a com-This doubt concerning the valua

of ontihictamines led to the rating of "ineffective as a fixed combination" for such products as Coricidin cold tablets, and Thephoron-AC tablets. Inhiston-APC tablet were rated ineffective as n fixed combination for symptomatic relief of colds, but possibly effective for hay fever. That panelists sald, however, that the amount of antihistamine in the tablets was less than the amount their experience showed to he

A similar comment was made about Contac as a drug for hay fever. Its dose of antihistamine was described as "much less than the optimal amount."

would put the population by the

end of this year at 3.7 billion.

By the year 2000, the year-

book said, the population will be about "A billion at the cur-

Figures on population growth rere among the global statistics published in the 818-page

rearbook, which also includes

figures on industrial and agri-

cultural prodoction, trade,

transport, finance, prices, wages, education and pub-

GNP Keeps Pace

total output of goods and

services - the gross national

product (GNP) of the various

countries more than kept pace,

In the 1960s, the yearbook said, the world population in-

rent rate of growth.

lishing.

"it is not true, however,

UN Study Predicts 7.4 Billion

that the legal order necessarily corresponds to the natural

OOPS—Woman bank robber, photographed by bank

camera, stooping to pick up money she dropped in

holdup of a small bank in suburban St. Louis last

month. Even after the above incident, the woman

made a clean get-away with an estimated \$9,000.

Miami Beach Mixes Troops,

Conciliation to Keep Peace

By John Kifner

them persuade the city council to

And, unlike 1968, the major

protest group here is a pre-dominantly black "poor people's coalition." Yesterday afternoon,

the group, pressing its demand for 750 convention seats to lobby

for welfare reform, swept past a

handful of security guards and

held a rally fur two hours on the

Many of the white radicals,

who are here preparing for what they hope will be hige demon-strations at the Republican con-

vention in Aogust, are somewhat amused by the attention being

grabbing me and asking is it to be another Chicago," Abble

Hoffman, the Yippie leader, said.

"Everybody liked the movie so

well the first time, they want a

This city, reluctant to be the

host to two conventions in the first

place, is fearful of a reprise of

Troops Flown In

at Homestead Air Force Base, 25

miles to the south, with 2,500 riot-

trained paratroopers and marines

Chief Pomerance's 250-man

police force bas been supplement-

ed by 400 state troopers and other

Florida law-enforcement officers.

vestigation and the Secret Service.

from bases in North Carolina.

Transports have been landing

men are to be activated.

"Chicago, Chicago, everybody's

give them a campsite.

coovention.

pald to them.

re-run.

Law of New York fense Department bomb squads and some 3,000 National Guards-

Few Demonstrators in Sight

MIAMI BEACH, July 9 (NYT).

The manhole covers here have been welded shut, the paratroops

have landed nearby, and in Flamingo Park the city's recrea-

tion director wanders among tha

young people lounging around

tents and asks if there is any-

Elaborate security measures are

being put into effect for the

Democratic National Convention.

spurred by the memory of Chicago

in 1968 and rumors predicting

onslaughts by np to a quarter of

There are few demonstrators in

sight thus far, and, in sharp con-

trast to 1968, the police, city offi-cials and the Democratic party

have been trying to accommodate

Black This Time

copters on loan to the Secret Service were prowling over tha

city, police chief Rocky Pomerance

State High Court

**Upholds Abortion** 

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT),-

The State Court of Appeals Fri-

day upheld New York's liberaliz-

ed abortion law by rejecting an

argument that fetuses are legal

entitles with constitutional rights.

The majority opinion by the

state's highest court was in

response to a case brought by

Robert M. Byrn. 40, a bachelor

and law professor at Fordham

state's abortion law, which allows

a woman to have an obortion on

demand until the 24th week of

pregnancy, violated the Constitu-

tion's 14th Amendment, which

holds in part that no state shall

"deprive any person of life, liber-

ty or property without due pro-

"unborn children have never been recognized as persons in the

It said that while various reli-

gions and philosophles might re-

gard a conceived child as a per-

law in the whole sense."

The majority opinion said that

Prof. Byrn had argued that the

The vote was five to two.

University.

was meeting with radicals to help

For example, while Army heli-

thing he can do for them.

a million demonstrators.

and aid them.

population was 3.632 hillion, with 2.056 billion in Asia, 462 million in Jurope, 344 million in Africa, 321 million in North America, 190 million in South America and 19.4 million in

even 2 percent, most of the developing countries averaged higher with Central America at the top with 3.4 percent, In second place were Polynesia and Micronesia with 3,2 percent, followed by North Africa and tropical Sooth America, which both had a 3 percent

were growth with 0.6 percent. Asia was slightly above average with 23 percent. The world's most densely

Portuguese territory on the South China coast, which has naco the principality on the

Infant Mortality Other tables in the yearbook

rate is 11.7 deaths for each 1,000 live births in Sweden.

• World exports in 1971 rose

Soviet Union maintained their position as the world's largest book publishers while Sweden

had the largest newspaper cir-

culation.

day, 3,450 a person, while Indonesians had the least, 1,750. with the cooperation of more than 150 countries and territories and with the help of the UN's specialized agencies and inter-governmental bodies.

Familiar Faces Gone From Convention's Ranks

clude a disproportionate percentage of the well-educated, if only because political awareness tends to increase in proportion

to education, and only the didacy attractive as it is to stupolitically aware tend to par-ticipate in delegate-selection cancuses and primaries. But Sen. McGovern's can-

## Parties to Nominate on 1st Ballot If 20-Year-Old Tradition Holds

Amateurs Ride In on Reform Wave

MIAMI BEACH, July 9 (AP).—If the Democrats don't agree on their presidential nominee on the first convention roll call, it will be the first time in 20 years that either party needed more than one ballot.

And it would be the ninth time in 100 years that the Democratic candidate's selection took more than a single vote. In 1952, Adlai Stevenson won the Democratic nomination on the third ballot. Four years later, he was renominated on

Since then John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey were each nominated on one ballot.

The Democrats hold the record for the number of ballots needed. In 1924, meeting in New York, they settled on John W. Davis of West Virginia oo the 103d ballot at the end of a 14-day

Woodrow Wilson needed 46 ballots to win the Democratic nomination in 1912. He defeated William Howord Taft in the

James M. Cox of Ohio was nominated by the Democrats on the 44th ballot at San Francisco in 1920. Cox's running mate that year was Franklin D. Roosevelt. Repoblicans have required more than one ballot eight times

in the last 100 years.
The GOP longevity record was set in Chicago in 1880 when 36 ballots were needed to nominate James A. Garfield. Garfield won the election but was assassinated seven months after taking office and his vice-president, Chester A. Arthur, finished

Republicans used 10 hallots to nominate Warren Harding in 1920. Harding died 2 1/2 years after he took office. Vice-President Calvin Coolidge finished the term and was elected for

Wendell Wilkie needed six ballots to win the GOP nom-mation in 1940 at Philadelphia. Ha lost the election to Roosevelt, who was chosen that year for an unprecedented third term. In Philadelphia in 1948, Thomas E. Dewey was nominated

## Wallace Sees a Major Role For His Team at Miami Beach

MIAMI BEACH, July 9 (AP).-Gov. George C. Wallace, in his first public appearance since arriving for the Democratic National Coovention, told a crowd of delegates last night that "those who support me are going to ba very noticeable at the conven-

The Alabama governor, partly paralyzed by an assassin's bullet, had soma help from his 11-year-

old daughter, Lee. When you cast your ballot,"

she urged the crowd of several hundred, "please cast it for George C. Wallace." "I guess you beard about my daddy's accident . . ,," she said. "I think myself he has come

back fighting like the old George Wallace," Gov. Wallace told the delegates: "We're back in full swing . . . I'm going to ba as active as any

to be active and I will be."

the room by security officers and lifted onto a platform about 13 inches high, where he spoke from nd a lectern. He had invited all interested convention delegates to the reception. Earlier yesterday, Gov. Wallace's campaign manager claimed

that Sen. George McGovern was a "captive of a group of delegates put together by stacked caucuses" and said that if he doesn't win the presidential nomination on

at all. Charles S. Snider also said that

Gov. Wallace would stand an excellent chance after the first ballot. Mr. Snider said at a news con-

ference that delegates at the con-

first ballot, he will not win

Nebraska. There is a delegate named Dudley W. Dudley from vention will realize that Sen, Mc-Govern became the frontrumer for the nomination because his New Hampshire and one named Rose Rose from Delaware. followers "stacked the caucuses" and seized control of the delegateselection process in some states. Staff Conferences

Gov. Wallace spent tha day in his Miami hotel suite conferring with members of his staff, undergoing physical therapy and rest-

> He is paralyzed in both legs from a bullet wound suffered in an assassination attempt on May 15. He was a patient for 54 days in a Marylaod hospital until he left Friday for Miami aboard an

Air Force bospital plane. Mr. Snider told newsmen that the Democratic party "cannot possibly win in November without Wallace on the ticket."

The campaign manager said

that he believed that the convention would rewrite the party platform and put in an anti-busing plank. He said polls have shown that 75 percent of the people op-

pose busing. Mr. Snider said in response to questions that members of Gov. Wallace's staff have talked with other candidates." But he declined to call it a stop-McGovern movement. Ha described it in-

stead as an "open-convention movement." He said that Gov. Wallace's delegates will vote to uphold the Credentials Committee's decision to take 151 of California's delegates away from Sen. McGovern. But in a similar contest in Illinois, he said, they would vote to

override the committee's action

in unseating Chicago's Mayor

Richard J. Daley and his fol-

And, finally, there are two Mc-Govern delegates from Syracuse, Neb.—Francis D. Moul, a nerspaper publisher, and Maxine E. Burnett-who got married hetween the primary and the con-



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### five politicians who walked into Chicago and the arrangements show it. The water system is wrong room." other caodidate because I am able being guarded and tested daily, the convection hall is to be seal-ed off and swept down by De-Farley Not Coming Many of the famous will not General Invitation The governor was wheeled into

be here. James A. Farley, a delegate from New York to every convention since 1924, a strawhatted constant in a generation the floor. So will most of tha Democratio senators, most of tha

Democratic House members and many of the governors.

By one count, only 60 of the

310 Democratic members of Congress are delegates. Many of the party's officeholders—tha people who do the day-to-day work between elections-bitterly resent having been heaten for delegate positions hy

New Party Possible

It appears impossible for the Democrats to win this November

without elements of both. So

the battles fought on the coo-

vention floor will constitute the birth pains not only of a na-tional ticket but also, perhaps,

of a new party.

Some charge that it is an

"elitist" convention.
Despite the reforms, fewer than

10 percent of the delegates could

a third have family incomes in excess of \$25,000. But in 1968,

according to figures cited by

Judith H. Parris in her new book,

"The Convention Problem." (Brookings Institution), there

were even mora who could be

Like any such gathering, the

classified as poor, and about

They are responsible for security in the city with the Secret Service in charge of the candidates peopla whom they consider "freaks." Labor feels it won less and the perimeter of the con-vention hall, and private guards than its fair share, too. patrolling the atsles and doors. Thus, in a sense, the makeup The situation is also being of the convention reflects the watched by n large number of agonizing period of realignment intelligence operatives from tha through which the Democratic state the Rederal Bureau of In-

party is passing. The group that assembles in Miami Beach tomor-The city has received a \$573,737 row will include, sida by side grant from the Justice Departtwo coalitions-the new, largely ment, part of which has gone for pro-McGovern amalgam of ac-tivist women, blacks and other such equipment as plastic hand-cuffs, night-vision equipment, and minorities, students and subcameras to facilitate booking urbanites, and the still active remnants of the aging, largely anti-McGovern New Deal alliance But, officials here atress, they have drawn other lessons from of labor, the South and urbanites. the troubles of Chicago. Some

\$354,000 of the grant went for sensitivity training for policemen.

### World Populace Seen Doubling in 28 Years however, growing by 70 percent during the same period. French Riviera, which has 16.107 persons for each square UNITED NATIONS, July 9 (UPI).—The world's 1970 population of about 3.6 billion will

At the beginning of the curdouble in the next 28 years if rent decade, the world's total Its anoual 2 percent rate of in-crease is maintained, the latest UN statistical yearbook shows. The yearbook shows. The yearbook hased or statistic: through 1970, said that on the basis of its current growth rate, the world's population increased by about 72 million last year and will grow by 73 million this year. That would not the appropriate by the

While the global annual population growth rate was an

The Scandinavian countries lowest in population

populated area, according to the yearbook, is Macao, a small 19,625 persons to a square-kilometer. It is followed by Mo-

on birth, death, narriage, di-vorce and life expectancy, show that the lowest infant mortality

On the other hand, several African and Asian countries have rates between 100 and 200 deaths for each 1,000 births. Ecocomic figures of the yearbook include the following

10 percent to a new high of \$344 hillion • The United States and the

• The citizens of Ireland onsumed the most calories a The yearbook was compiled

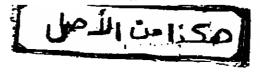
French Cigarette Prices

considered wealthy.

PARIS. July 9 (IHT).-Cigarette prices in France will go up on Tuesday, the Official Gazette sald today. Packs of Gauloises will cost 1.70 francs (up from 1.50), Gitanes will cost 2.20 (np from 2) and Royales will go to 3 francs from 2.70. Prices for imported cigarettes will also rise, the paper

FREDDY GLOVES --- BAGS --- GIFTS 10 RUE AUBER, PARIS SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT





## The Party: Tormented **But Aligned to Change**

(Continued from Page 1) other, George Meany and President Nixon agree on Vietnam and foreign policy but disagree on the economy. Sen. Hubert Humphrey and President Nixon disagree about the economy but agree on ine direction of post-Vietnam for-eign policy. Sen. McGovern and Gov. Wallace agree on the thrusts of tax reform but strongly disagree on welfare. Gov. Wallace differs from all the other Democrats on busing but agrees with Mr. Nizon on that. And each man's constituency is similarly divided

The vote this November also is likely to be fractionated, whether there are in the end two parties, three parties or four from which to choose. Even if a significant majority votes for Mr. Nixon or for the Democratic nominee, it will do so for such diverse reasons that it would be unwise to predict that the winner's party has a long-term grip on the controls of American government. The tides of change are moving so fast in America that this year's election is likely to be no more than a stage in the evolution of the new political balance.

Within the Democratic party, that balance has already shifted significantly.

Familiar Names

To be sure, some familiar names and faces from that last unpleasant meeting in Chicago are here again in Miami Beach, Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Edmund Muskie were the 1968 nominees F for President and Vice-President; r Sen, McGovern was the goodnatured Humphrey challenger who joined the final convention tablean to hold up the winners's hands. Lawrence F. O'Brien, Sen-Humphrey's convention manager in 1968 and now Democratic national chairman, is about to become Convention Chairman O'Brien And Sen, McGovern, who t is supposed to represent a "new politics." already has announced that he wants Mr. O'Brien to stay on as national chairman.

But the four-year journey from Chicago, nonetheless, has made a big difference—difference enough so that less than one-seventh of the more than 3,000 delegates bere have ever been to a national convention before-

Some of the changes in tha party have been deliberate, some the result of forces no Democrat could foresee on Aug, 30, 1968, It was at 4 a.m. that morning

as a group of unhappy, defeated t Eugene McCarthy and Kennedy 7 supporters stood in the park across from Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel under the watchful gaze of National Guardsmen, t with one speaker after another a trying to raise their shattered spirits with visions of the new Demorratic party that would arise from the ruins of the I Chicago convention—that someone from the New York delegation took the portable micro-phone and said: "Four years from now, those people who ran things at the Amphitheater will be relies-pieces in a museum, g you understand me?"

"We didn't make it last night," h Richard Goodwin told the crowd, if "but we came a long way in eight months, And in another two years we'll take the country away from the Connallys, the Meanys and

Party Moves Away Both men were exaggerating, it 1 now is clear. They have not yet taken the country away from John Connally, George Meany or Richard J. Daley, But Mr. Connally, Mayor Dalcy and Mr. Meany, the three men whose muscle was most evident io the Chicago Amphitheater, have seen their party move away from

7 Mr. Connally is now a Nixon man, if not yet an avowed Republican-a trouble-shooter for the President and a possible running-mate. Mayor Daley has been denied, at least temporarily, his delegate credentials. And Mr. Meany is rumbling darkly behind his cigar about "sulcidal tenden-

cles" in his party.
What the Democrats have done is exactly what one young Me-Carthy worker at the Chicago convention asked them to do-Cindy Samuels had been standing distraught, in the wrecked lobby of the Conrad Hilton after the it last battle between the police and the demonstrators, when an older delegate, seeing her tears, came along and asked what he could do to help her. Her reply:

"Change things!" The Democratic party set out to do that-deliberately and sweepingly. The basic blucprint came out of the Chicago convention in the mandate for reform of the delegate-selection process-passed, as the minority report of the Ruica Committee, under the lendership of lowa's Sen. Harold

The clear purpose of reform was to "open up" the party's internal processes to those who had been most vocal in complaining I that they had been shut out in 1968—the young people, the blacks, the Chicanos and the just-emerging women activists. The object was to take the demonstrators off the streets and bring them-the disappointed backers of Mr. Mc-Carthy and the late Robert P. Kennedy-back into the party.

The reform effort was postponed for a few months while > Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Muskie went through their campaign. coming closer in victory than most people had thought possible hot finally losing to the Nixon-Agnew ticket, In defeat, the Democrats turned over the party leaderahip from old pro O'Brien, who left for a brief, unhappy fling on Wall Street, to Fred Harris,

Reform Postponed

the Oklahoma senator who felt both a spiritual and ideological kinship to the dissidents on the left. It was Sen. Harris who launched the party reform effort and chose Sen. McGovern as its head-after labor and conservative Democrats vetoed Sen. Hughes for the assignment

"I started out," Sen. Harris said, "to co-opt the left and bring them within the party-that was my primary aim. I thought the choice was reform or death. Wherever the reforms took us, we had to go there. Otherwise, the party would have been dead." The imperative to "change

things" was accepted at the National Democratio Headquarters, where Sen. Harris not only was presiding over party affairs but also was beginning a personal journey into the far reaches of populism and participatory democracy that was to end in an abortive presidential bid and retirement from the Senate-That imperative was not so clearly perceived or eccepted on

Capitol Hill where the Democrats, despite Mr. Nixon's victory, were comfortable in possession of their usual congressional majority. Nor was it shared at the headquarters of the AFL-CIO, whose leader, Mr. Meany, was of an age and a temperaa lot of disrupting damned non-

The division within the party on the need for basic reform was, and still is, deep—as the Credentials Committee votes have shown. But within the commission Sen. McGovern headed, it was strictly no contest-for, as Sen. Harris has said, "I deliberately picked its membership to assure real reform." .

Simple Intent

The commission produced a variety of guidelines, which wera approved by the National Committee and made part of the official call for the 1972 convention. While technical in detail, their overall intent end effect was simple.

It was to make the process of picking the 1972 nominee equally accessible to all voters who developed an interest in seeing someone nominated; to apply the notion of "one man, one vote" (or equality of influence) to the nomination struggle, and, specifically, to deny any advantage in the game to those who, by past service or by party or elective position, had acquired a proprietary interest in the Democratic

In the ideal world of the Mc-Govern commission reforms, a governor and an 18-year-old high school girl were to have absolutely equal say about who got nominated for President; the head of the Brooklyn Democratic organization, who had worked for the party for 20 years, was to be put on a par with the black youth in Ocean Hill-Brownsville, wbo, on a sudden impulse, decided to run for delegate.

To a greater degree than the skeptics thought possible, the reforms achieved their objectives. The intended beneficiaries did indeed have their political power enhanced.

The percentages of blacks, women and young people in the convention have increased drama-tically—blacks from 5.5 percent in 1968 to 149 percent; today, women from 13 percent to 37.6 percent and delegates under 30 from 4 percent to 21.2 percent.

To a large extent, the disaffected demonstrators of 1968 will be inside the convention hall this year. And so will another group that was outside the party in 1958: the backers of Gov. Wallece.

Wallace's Future

This was a development none of the reformers anticipated when they redesigned the rules of the 1972 nomination game. When the new rules were being written, Wallace was an ex-governor of Alabama, with dublous prospects of regaining office in his own state and, seemingly, no national political future except as head of the American Independent party he had formed in 1968.

But the same rules that provided accessibility to the nominating struggle for the young, the women and the minorities, made the game accessible to the Weilaceites when Gov. Wallace decided to come play in the Demoerats' ballpark in 1972.

Gov. Wallace and his managers ere slow to grasp the chances to gain delegates in the con-tention and caucus states, but Go:. Wallace quickly seized the opportunity provided by the rash of new presidential pri-marics created as part of the reform movement.

Initially, the party establishment—as represented by Mr. O'Brien, who returned to the chairmanship after Sen. "arris's resignation in 1970 .-- was rejuctent to allow Gov. Wallace back into the Democratic camp. But when he demonstrated his popular appeel in the first major primary of the year, in Florida, the party had no choice but to open the door to him as well,

The result is that the majority of the 1972 delegates come from the two quite separate and dissimilar groups of 1968 dissenters, elike only in being activitsts-people of high political passion, with an untested allegiance to the Democratic party. The larger group-a near-majority by themselves—are the supporters of Sen. McGovern: the smaller but still significant bloc of new-

comers are the Waliaceltes. The older, more traditional varicty of delegates are divided between the camps of Sen. Hum-



PARAPHERNALIA-Workman puts together hats, flags, banners and other materials in a Miami Beach warehouse Friday for a state delegation the the Democratic Convention.

Less Than Majority These groups belong to the party of most elected Democratic officials and of Mr. Meany-and. hecause their candidates fared less well than expected in the primaries and caucuses, these groups are less than a majority in Miami

Between them, Sen, McGovern and Gov. Wallace laid waste the union men on the Humphrey and Jackson slates and to the elected officials hoping to ride Sen. Muskie's coattails to the convention, Substantially fewer Democratic governors, senators, representatives and mayors hold delegate credentials in Mismi Beach than they did in Chicago.

Sen. Humphrey, in a speech last month to the National Press Club, argued with some eogency (and a touch of self-interest) that "efforts to make the Democratic party more responsive to the will of the people are gravely threatened when attempts are made to eliminate the participation of elected officials from our party structure." Even the advocates of post-1968 reform are now inclined to believe the delegate-selection process should offer some clear incentive for those with a large and long-term stake in the party to take a major role in choosing its presidential nominee. The McGovern commission guidelines did not do

Sen, Humphrey also noted that participation in the primarles and caucuses where the delegates were chosen was, as usual, small enough to raise questions about how representative the conven-DI PERMY 16.

Party officials estimate that about 5.5 million persons particlpated directly in the selection of this convention's delegates-either by voting in primaries or at-tending cancuses. That is a large number, but it is only one-sixth of the 31.2 million persons who voted for the 1968 Democratic ticket—and probably not a typieal slice, either. A good number of Republicans voted in those Democratic primaries. Even among the Democrats, the turnout, as usual. was heavier in the wealthy, suburban areas than in the bluecollar districts There's evidence that in the caucuses, the educated and relatively affluent activists exercised even more disproportionate influence.

Feelings Emerge

Given the anxious and agitated state of public opinion in America this year, it was inevitable, too, that those with the strongest feelings on the issues of the day -the war, the economy, taxes, busing-would speak in a louder through the Democrats' open delegate-selection process moderate, the middle-ground or the satisfied Democratic voters. The process has worked more effectively, it seems fair to say, it registering the extremes of Democratic opinion—as repre-sented by the Wallace and Mc-Govern position than the moderate portions of the Democratic

In any case, the mixture of delegates and of forces in Mismi Beach is quite different from the mixture in Chicago four years ago. If there is no single issue that packs the polarizing power of the Vietnam war plank of 1968, anyway there are more issues than in 1968-cutting across the convention in different directions-with an outcome no one

The preliminaries to Miami Beach demonstrated just how un-stable is the coalit in pattern (: this convention. In the Platform Committee, the McGovern forces reached compromises on almost every major question, with the traditionalist Democrats backing Sen. Tumphrey, Sen. Muskie, Sen. Jackson and Rep. Mills—and leaving the Wallsceites in dissent

with their minority planks. On the Credentials Committee. no such simple division appeared. On the California challenge, the backers of Gov. Wallace, Sen. Humphrey, Sen. Muskie, Sen. Jackson and Rep. Mills joined together to hand Sen. McGovern a costly defeat. A day later, on the Illinois challenge, a solid core foreigners visited Spain, an inof McGovernites found enough crease of 14 percent over the defectors among the other camps period in 1971, the Information

phrey, Sen. Muskie, Sen. Henry to vote Mayor Daley out of the M. Jackson and Rep. Wilbur convention. Blacks Waver

The black delegates—themselves divided in allegiance to Sen Humphrey, Sen. McGovern and Rep. Shirley Chisholm—moved back and forth between the camps on these votes, adding to the unpredictability of the outcome The real balance among these

diverse forces has not yet been struck. And there are some who say the forces represented in this convention hall cannot be held together, not even for a week But there is a point about the Democrats that should not be overlooked. Frede: k G. Dutton, whose 1971 book, "Changing Sources of Power," has proved to be more prescient of the changes in our politics this year than anything else I have read, has said that even he underedimated the capacity of the Democratic party adapt to the changes in America, Mr. Dutton, a Kennedy Democrat now working in the McGovern campaign, said in an interview that what the Democrats have done with their reforms "is to draw a larger circle for the party and thereby revitalize its hase, not just for this election, but for future elections." The 1964 Republican conven-

tion, with which this one opening here tomorrow is being compared, was not a similar political event at all. Mr. Dutton said. The battle between Barry Goldwater and Nelson Rockefeller was a struggle for power within a static base. This [the Democratic convention] is a light for power

(Continued from Page 1)

unseating Mayor Richard J.

Daley of Chicago and 58 of his

A total of 1,509 votes are need-

Talk of Compromise

Yesterday, a caucus of Demo-

eratic governors produced talk

of a compromise plan, which would have restored all the Cali-

fornia votes to Sen. McGovern

and split the disputed Chicago

delegates between the Daley

forces and the pro-McGovern people who have been awarded

The idea was first discussed by Patrick Lucey of Wisconsin,

a McGovern supporter; Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, a Mills supporter; John J. Gilligan of

Ohio, a Muskie supporter, and Marvin Mandel of Maryland, who

is believed to be leaning to Sen.

Humphrey, The proposal was not

introduced later at a caucus of

McGovern of the nomination and

to spare him a showdown with

ing Mayor Daley, now leading the opposition to his nomination, But

with Mr. Mandel, the chairman of the National Governors Con-

ference, and Mr. Bumpers, the

chairman of the Democratic Gov-

ernors' Caucus, not supporting

the proposed compromise, Mr. Lucey and Mr. Gilligan decided

not to introduce it. The rival

candidate made it clear that they

would not have accepted it in

Sen, Humphrey said, "I think a

good compromise in California is 120 votes for McGovern and 106

for Humphrey"—the formula the

Credentials Committee recom-

Sen, McGovern said the plan

for a split of the Illinois seats

was satisfactory to him. In fact,

be said, "I proposed it to him [Daley] some time ago and he

was not willing to accept it at

But as for Callfornia, he said,

There is no room for any com-

promise at all. As far as I am

concerned the rule is clear in

California and we will have to

14 Pct. More See Spain

MADRID, July 9 (AP).-In the

first half of this year 10.9 million

mended.

that time"

stick to the rules."

Democratic regulars, includ-

The apparent effect of the plan

the Democratic governors.

organization delegates.

ed for the nomination.

the seats.

But if one looks beyond this weck, what one sees, I think, is that the Democrats have not only changed but have aligned themselves with the forces of con-tinuing change in a changing

place in this country always is turbulent, and this convention may be so turbulent it fries apart. It certainly will not be as programmed, as disciplined or as decorous as the Republican convention here next month.

with the status quo.

The Democrats have changed. They hove opened the door of their convention to several large groups that were on the outside looking in four years ago-the Wallace supporters, the peace movement, the wor groups, the Chicanos, the black activists and the young.

The Democrats may find this week that they have hit off more than they can chew—that those new groups cannot be put together, this week or this year, with each other or with the older, traditional Democratic elements also represented in this conven-

Change of the scale taking

And of that bulletin one can within an expanding base." ask as they ask here in Miami
That is, I think, an important Beach: "So what's new already?"

Aligned With Change

The platform pledges the party to tax reform, ending unfair pref-

But if the Democrats are about to demonstrate the dangers of change, the Republicans may face the greater hazard of living

No one can say what head-lines the Democrats will produce here this week. Next month's Miami Beach headline is predictable: "Republicans Renominate Nixon.

He sald he had told the gover-

nors, "I could not be part of a deal to change the rules after the

game was piezed. California will

have to be decided on the con-

Sen. Muskie also met with the

governors but declined to say

wbether he thought the com-

promise package workable. Muskie backers on the Credentials

Committee voted with the Hum-

phrey and Wallace forces to strip

Sen. McGovern of the California

votes. But Sen. Muskie has been

silent on his own position on the

At least two long convention

sessions are due tomorrow and

Tuesday before the stage of bal-

loting for the president!al nomi-

MIAMI BEACH, July 9 (WP).

Sen. George McGovern is re-

ported to be seriously consider-

ing Leonard Woodcock, president

of the United Auto Workers

union, as his vice-presidential

Such a move would put a high-

Sen. McGovern does not have

ranking union official on a presi-

dential ticket for the first time.

the nomination won, but he is reported to believe that if he

gains it, Mr. Woodcock's presence

on the ticket would be helpful in

strengthen Democratic support

among union members—support that is uncertain now because of

bostility to Sen. McGovern by

Mr. Wcodcock also would ap-

peal, McGovern strategists think,

to young voters. He has been a

strong critic of the war in Viet-

nam and like his union predeces-

sor, Walter Reuther, has been

identified with such liberal causes

The reports of the possible

selection came at a crucial time.

Sen McGovern needs votes to-

morrow night when the delegates

decide whether he will retain all

of California's 271 delegates, and

organized labor has several hun-

dred delegates at the convention

Sen, McGovern and Mr. Wood-

cock are known to have common

views on most major issues. It

is also known that they have

He could, for example,

running mate.

a variety of ways.

many union officials.

as civil rights.

vention floor."

McGovern Seeks Lost Delegates

### erences. It urges breaking up conglomerates that violate antitrust law and raising the minimum wage to \$2,50 an hour. the California delegates' question. Rights, power and social justice. This section urges an

Wednesday.—Convention convenes at 7 p.m., followed by nominations and beliefing for presidency, by the two nonunees. Adjournment. Friday.-First meeting of the new Democratic National

Supreme Court, 6-3, Uphold

making decisions, not avoiding sponsible for emergency appe them." Justice Marshall said.

Turties Purson White the federal courts be from the federal courts be for the federal courts be federal courts be for the federal courts be for the federal courts be for the federal courts be Justice Buron White joined the dissenters without comment.

Instead, it effectively froze all

Eight of the nine justines were present at the court for the deliberations. The ninth, Mr.

Unsigned Opinion

In the unsigned majority opin-

"No holding of this court up to now gives upport for judicial intervention in the circumstances presented bere, involving as they do relationships of great delicacy and essentially political in nature," the opinion

"The court concludes it cannot in this limited time give to these issues the consideration warranted for final decision on

tials Committee actions made their way through the federal courts in five days. On Monday, the two cases were filed in U.S. District Court here. That same day, Judge George L. Hart ir. ruled that no constitutional issue was raised in either case, and therefore

On Tuesday, a three-judge panel of the Court of Appeals It delivered its opinion n writing Wednesday, A two-mem-David L. Bazelon and Judge George E MacKinnon voted to

were unanimously denied.

The losing sides in the appellate court—the Democratic party in the California case and the Daley slate in Illinois brought their cases to the Supreme Court

The platform for "freedom from official into orivation, harass-from official into orivation and invasion of wiretapend to the epiconet possible ping" and the milion by government

It calls for Final health ernment insurance to Americans, hensive care to federally finance administration

By Richard L. Lyons

-The platform that will be pre-sented to the Democratic National

Convention for mulfication tais

week promises something for everyone and is the most liberal

statement of principles ever draft-

who can work and a decent in-

It invites controversy by accept-

ing the busing of students to

desegregate schools, supporting gun controls, offering amnesty for

Vietnam draft-dodgers with con-

ditions and calling for abolition

of capital punishment and the

It avoids other controversy by omitting any mention of abortion

or specific support of the rights

of homosexuals, although the right of anyone to choose his

own "lifestyle" and private habits

without harassment is supported.

A pro-abortion and a stronger

"gay lib" plank will be offered on

Minnte Detail

minute detail, such as promising Puerto Rico that the U.S. Navy

will stop its practice-shelling of the tiny island of Culebra by June 1, 1976. But on issues such

and defense spending cuts, where Sen. George McGovern has made

specific and controversial propos-

als, the language is purposely vague to avoid party squabbles

now and painful reminders in the

inture if the figures prove unat-

Following is a summary of the

provisions in the platform's eight

chapters, along with a partial text of the economic and foreign-

o Jobs, prices and taxes. The

centerpiece of the economic plank

is a guaranteed job for all who

can work and a guaranteed in-

poverty level for these who cannot

The government would provide

the jobs and the money where

necessary to carry out these

end to all discrimination against

women and supports the rights

of American Indians to full citi-

zenship, of workers to retire at

full pensions at age 60, of the

young to full legal powers at nge

18, of the poor to representation at all levels of the democratic

process, of veterans to education

benefits similar to those provided after World War II, of service-

men to engage in off-base politi-

cal activity, and of the consumer

to protection in the federal gov-

ernment with a spokesman who

can intervene in cases before

The Democratic National Com-

mittee announced that the open-

ing session tomorrow night would

the report of the Committee on

Credentials has been adopted by

With 19 disputes in 15 etates

to be settled, the expectation is

that the session will still be

The convention managers added

that "the same proredure is planned when the convention

considers the report of the Plat-

form Committee beginning Tues-

There are 20 platform amend-

ments ready for floor debate, and

if none are withdrawn, that ses-

sion will probably go for at least

The pressure on Mr. Meany to

support a McGovern-Woodcock

ticket is counted on even though the UAW has not rejoined the

AFL-CIO since Mr. Reuther left

Mr. Woodcock, a native of

Rhode Island, is 61 years old, 12

years elder than Sen. McGovern.

He is married, has three children

and has been with the UAW as

a paid staff member since 1940.

He became an international vice-

end succeeded to the presidency

after the death of Mr. Reuther in

Leonard Woodcock

the confederation a decade ago.

continue without recess until

regulatory agencies.

the convention."

running at dawn.

day evening."

McGovern Said to Consider

Woodcock as Running Mate

"substantially" above the

policy plans:

pletform can speak in

share-the-wealth program

the convention floor.

It promises a job for everyone

ed by an American party.

come for those who can't.

WASHINGTON, July 9 (WP).

• Cities, computies, counties administered." and the environment funding or programs to end standards to pollution, supports waterways clean up the national actions by toss by 1985 and to reduce pollution in car exhausts it condemns practices such is the mining when they three our ability to maintain a state environ-

e Education. The platform supports court decisions requiring equal spending in rich and poor school districts. It would increase federal financial aid to public schools and world weede aid by constitutional meets to students of nonpublic schools.

It supports the 'gral of desegregation as a means to Schiero quality education. The platform states that busing students is one of several ways to accomplish desegregation. Crime, law and justice. The

platform calls for upgrading police forces, an end to procedures that "undermine fundamental liberties. such as preventive detention and noknock entry by police, equally strong law enforcement toward the rich and poor, federal action against organized crame end illegal drug traffic. The platform calls for legislation to control "the improper use of handguns."

It proposes cutting off American aid to countries that fail to take appropriate steps to prevent illegal shipment of drugs to the United States. It would restore

Platform a Wide-Ranging Propose civil rights of connicted fer after they have served their s tences and proposes abolition capital punishment as "an effective deterrent to crime, t equally applied and cruei and c ressive punishment."

• Foreign policy. This play calls for immediate withdray from Indochina, subject only releasing prisoners and account ing for the missing. It calls for "substantial" reduction of the military budget, but stops short of setting a figure, such as Sen LicGovern's call for a 332-billion

The platform says that the United States should defend America's real interests in the world and maintain alliances but should neither act as the world's policeman nor abandon old friends. It calls for further efforts at arms-control agreements and for reduction of U.S. troops in Europe. It pledges military aid to Israel and would repair relations with India and Japan, open diplomatic relations with mainland China, improve goodneighbor relations with Letin America, seek to invigorate the United Nations and oppose rule by white minorities in southern Africa.

International economic policy in the platform would seek reciprocal trade agreements reducing tariff barriers, a Democratic doctrine for 40 years. Emphasizing that reciprocal means two-way the platform states that "foreign nations with access to our markets should no longer by permitted to fence us out of theirs "

a The people end the government. The platform calls fo full disclosure by congressmen o their income and their busines connections, federal financing o most elections, stricter regulatio of lobbyists, "home rule" for th District of Columbia and abol tion of the Electoral College.

Convention Schedule MIAMI BEACH, July 9 (AP).-Here is the calendar of the

week's major events at the Democratic Netional Convention. TOMOREOW.—Convention officially opens at 7 p.m., with welcoming address by Florida Sen, Lawton Chiles, followed by Lawrence F. O'Brico's opening remarks before his election as permanent cooveotion chairman. The delegates will take up

Tuesday,-Convection resumes at 7 p.m. with keynote address by Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida. The Platform Committee report will follow.

Thursday.-Convention resumes at 7 p.m. Nomination and selection of vice-presidential candidate and acceptance speech

Committee, 11 am. 2 p.m.

Party in Credentials Fight (Continued from Page 1) Justice Burger, the justice

The six-member majority said it had "grave doubts" about the action by the Court of Appeals here, but it did not actually reverse the lower court.

court action until the return of the Supreme Court next fallwell after the Democratic convention. At that time, the credentials cases may well be dis-missed as moot-legally dead.

Brennan, kept in contact by telephone from Nantucket, Mass.

ion, the Supreme Court clearly gave notice to other courts not to intervene in the credencials selection process.

The court also iodicated that it does not like to operate in of the three major television to the three major television to works. News agencies there w

the merits," it said.

The challenges to the Creden-

refused to interfere with the committee actions

heard arguments on the cases. ber majority of Chief Judge restore the 151 California delegates to Sen. McGovern on the grounds that the Credentials Committee action was illegal. Senior Judge Charles Pahy dissented

The appeals by the Daley slate early Thursday.

Both requested that Chief ment leaders tomorrow.

Sopreme Court and stay the lo er-court rulines. Mr. Barger never said whetl

he was convening a special s sion of the Supreme Court, a the decision did not say wheth be took such action. There h. been only three other special s sions in the last 40 years-o. to consider trials for alien sal teurs in World War II, once consider the death senter Julius and Ethel Rosenberg the early 1950s, and once to co sider Little Rock school deseggation in 1958.

The parties in the two co rent cases never formally argu before the Supreme Court before its decision. Instead, the col relied on papers submitted to

Mid-Manhattan Loses Phones

NEW YORK, July 9 (Reute Midtown Manhattan found self largely without commun tions today after a broken wa main flooded the main New Y Telephone Co. switching cen The area cut off by the br included Rockfeller Center, he

also hard hit. The 12-inch water main by in the middle of Ninth Aver sending 12 feet of water floor into the basement cable ro of the nearby telephone comp facility. A company spokes said it would be many fore the cables could be

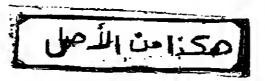
Ribicoff to Nominat McGovern Again

MIAMI BEACH, July 9 (A Sen. George McGovern and ed yesterday that Sen. Abr. Ribteoff, of Connecticut, will yer the nominating speech the South Dakots senator's is placed before the Demo National Convention for dential nomination Wedr night.

Sen. Ribicoff placed Sen Govern's name in nominat the Democratic convention Chicago four years ago.

Gromyko in Belgium APLON, Belgium, July 9. ters). Soviet Foreign M Andrei Gromyko arrived on the last leg of an officis of the three Benefux cot He will spend three days gium starting talks with





### **Obituaries**

## Former King Talla, Father Of Hussein of Jorlan, 61

ISTANBUL. July 9 (Reuters).

Jordan's former King Tallal
Ibn Abdullah, 61, father of King
Hussein, died in a private climic
in Istanbul early yesterday after
20 years of hospital treatment for
severe schizophrenia.

The former king came to Istanbul after heing dethroned in Jordan in 1982. Re head in J

bul after being dethroned in Jordan in 1952. He had lived here eved since. He died in a clinic at Ortakoy, on the European side of the Bosporus. The cause of death was not disclosed.

In Jordan, a seven-day state of mourning was ordered for the man once described as "the lonely prince," who was overshadowed by his father, King Abdullah, founder of Jordan's Hashemite

Reigned a Year King Tallal's reign lasted barely a year. It began after Ab-dullah was assassinated outside

### Syria Chief Gets Soviet Pledge of **New Military Aid**

MOSCOW, July 9 (NYT),-President Hafez Assad of Syrla ended a three-day visit to Moscow yesterday with pledges of more economic and military aid from the Soviet Union.

The increasingly closer relationship between the two countries is part of a pattern of steady rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Arab countries, particularly Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

A communique made public here after Mr. Assad left by plane for the Black Sea resort of Sochi expressed the mutual desire of the Soviet and Syrian leaders to foster closer relations between the ruling Communist party of the Soviet Union and the ruling Socialist Ba'ath party nf Syria.

The Soviet Communists have been making an increasing effort to establish interparty ties with non-Communist political groups

in the developing countries. The communique also reported agreement on further Soviet military assistance to the Syrian armed forces. In international affairs, the Soviet Union and the Strian president expressed agreement on a wide range of foreignpolicy issues, including the Mid-dle East and Vietnam.

throne.

king pa was born in Mecca. King The was oorn in Mecca, the holy sildren of the royal Like most sildren of the royal bouse of was own Transjordan. was sent into the jordan. was sent into the desert as a infant and grew up desert as bouins in the rigors of deserting Talial was pro-

In 195 or prince. At 16 be claimed from prince for two years at went to be military College at the Roy hillitary College at sandhus in 1934 be married Queen and a daughter of the court comberlain. Emir Jamil Ibn Nast they had three sons. One die last occasions on which is appeared before his people is her was when he gal-loped on meeback alone through the street of Amman, waving

the steps of himman, waving aside and legion guards who trivid to cout him.

King Islai was buried today at the rost emetery atop one of Amman's sen hills. King Hus-Amman sections. King Hussein week is the body, bound in a white should was lowered into the grant The body was transported to Amman today aboard a special flight of Alia, the Jor-

Zora Folley

TUCSON, Ariz. July 9 (Reuters), France heavyweight boxer Zora Folley, 41. died here yesterday when he slipped and fell on his head at a motel swimming

pool, police said. The said Folley was wrestling playfully will a friend when he fell and hit his head on the side of the pool. He was taken to a hospital where be died from the head innut.

Foller a black contender for the heaveight title in the 1950s and 1998, had fights against Cassius Chy and Sonny Liston.

John Dalton JEFFERSON City. Mo., July 9 (UPI) - Pomer Missouri Gov. John Dalton 71, died Friday following 2 kmg illness. Gov. Dal-(on, a Democrat, was succeeded as governor by current Gov. Warren E Hames, also a Democrat,

## Egyptian Armed Forces Near Open Rebellion, Report Says

BEIRUT, July 9 (UPI).—The Sadat's truggle to crack down syptian armed forces are on the on pro-Western groups and to Egyptian armed forces are on the point of open rebellion and President Anwar Sadat's efforts to maintain his authority seem destined to fail, the An Nahar Arab

report said today.
"Conditions within Egypt's military forces are nearing flashpolut," according to the weekly, which analyzes political and economic develo

Arab world. It added: "Unrest in the air force has reached the point of undeclared rebellion against the political authority."

President Sadat recently made a two-day tour of Egyptian forces a month ahead of schedulc "in

an effort to contain the situation," the report said. This tour was followed by a sustained information campaign to shore up the government's position, including a concentrated attack against the United States and Arah countries maintaining

friendly relations with Wash-"This information campaign and lis accompanying measures in-dicate that the situation in Egypt is critical." An Nahar said. "It seems likely, then, that cd with this fact."

tighten control over the army is destined to fail, simply because he is lighting on too many fronts, the report said.

It said Israeli fighters have in past webs regularly violated Egyptian airspace but Egyptian pliots were forbidden to intercept them, "However. on June 13 two

Egyptian pilots took off against orders to challenge the Israeli aircraft." the report said. "They were shot down and both report-

In an official communique on that action, Cairo said that two Israeli fighters were shot down and two Egyptian planes hit. Israel said that it shot down two

Egyptian fighters. It was at that point that Mr. Sadat mace his trip to the front and reiterated to troops the battle with Israel was mevitable," the report said.

An Nahar said rightest Egypt clements are currently "working in the open, abetted by Saudi Arabia. The leftists are equally opposed to the regime; recent worker riots were not unconnect-



PLAYMATES—Six-year-old Scan, a Great Dane, rollicking with friends, Enis, a three-week-old female lion cnb, and two-year-old Dongal, a chihualma. The friendly animals belong to the British Chipperfield circus, now on tour at Colchester.

### Prosecution for Profit

## Bilingual-Label Law Jolts Canada

forcing the law. It's becoming

a business," he said. Someona

suggested that it also might be-

By Jay Walz OTTAWA, July 9 (NYT).-A law student went into a Montreal court the other day and collected an award of \$1,400 for showing that, contrary to Quebec law, certain food products were not label-ed in French as well as Englic':

In another incident, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau apologized in the House of Comons for "a mistake" one of his ministers had made in letting a weekend boliday concert he stagwith all announcements in

A rash of lingual flareups have broken out in Canada. In New Brunswick, Mayor Leonard C. Jones of Moncton defied the right of French-speaking Acadians to be heard in their own language. Some observers blame this outbreak on the doldrums that set in when Parliament reses and government ministers begin vacations.

"The season of prickly heat has arrived," one parliamen-tarian said before heading for home, "even though the weather is unseasonably cool."

The heat is never quite so prickly as when it touches Canada's linguistic sensibilities. To protect the future of the French language in Quebec, the provincial legislature five years ago enacted a law requiring French inscriptions on all food

However the provincial government has taken no action against food stores during tho time it would take them to conform to the label requirements. In fact, most products in Canada thousands of English - speaking housewives their closest contact with the Prench language.

However, the Quebec law doesn't leave enforcement solcly the government. It provides for private prosecutions.

Jacques Fournier, of the Uni-

versity of Montreal, has been studying the law, and at a neighborbood supermarket he found 14 different products with Englishonly labels. He sued the store in Superior Court.

Last week, a judge finding the company guilty of violating the Label Act, set fines totaling. \$2,800. Under the law, one-half of the amount of the fines went to Mr. Fournier as the individual who hrought the suit. Claude-Armand Sheppard, a

nounce what was coming nextconstitutional lawyer who acts as the supermarket's counsel called usually one of his own composi-"ridiculous" that a private tions with a French title. Mr. Gacitizen "can make money by engnon apologized at one point for

public.

"The secretary of state [Gerard

Trudeau conceded.

English translation.

come profitable summer employmembers of the audience underment for students. stood Mr. Gagnon's words, but However, Mr. Sheppard is also by their applause indicated an general counsel to the Quebec enjoyment of his music, It was Commission on the Future of the left to the parliamentarians to Freuch Language. It soon will bring the matter to the attention recommend policies for promotof their constituents through the ing the use of French in the local newspapers. And in Commons they asked the prime minister to explain.

Mr. Sheppard and others have argued against rigid laws and practices to attain their goal. For example, they ask, why should food products have bilingual labels when nothing is sald about the English-only inscriptions on bottles of Scotch and English gin? Why expect foods imported from dozens of countries to be narked in both French and Eng-

Mr. Trudeau's efforts to promote the use of French in Ottawa have encountered stiff resistance in recent months in the predominently English-speak-ing Civil Service.

On the night of July I, a "unilingual concert in French," as an Ottawa member of Parliament termed the event, created a politleal stir.

The concert by the National Art Center Orchestra, preceding a patriotic fireworks display, had no master of ceremonies. However, the serious but ebullient pianist-composer. André Gagnon, who was the featured performer. felt the urge to take the micro-

## 150 Recover

From Bug Spray NEWCASTLE, England, July 9 (Reuters) .- All the children detained in bospitals after collapsing with abdominal pains at a sports gala near this northern England town yesterday were

released today. Some 150 children and adults were rushed to bospitals after feeling unwell at the event and 15 were detained overnight. Police said that the day before the sports gala, the field had been sprayed with insectifide. The type of spray used was not known. nor the reason for using it.

## Says He Will Return From Home by Tuesday

## Chess Match Referee Moves First

REYKJAVIK Iceland July 9. Another obstacle to the start Tuesday of the 'orld championship chess match here—the sudden departure of the referee—was overcome today. The referee, Lothar Schmid, left for his nome in West Germany yesterday after his 10-year-old son was hurt in a fall from a blcycle. After reportedly having said that he could not return to Tceland before Thursday, Mr. Schmid said that he would be back here by Tuesday.

A chess grandmaster himself, the referee will be the only other person on stage when Boris Spassky, 35, the champlon, and Bohhy Fischer, 29, the challenger, begin their 25-game, \$250,000 match-nine days late.

Roth Dislike Board Both players are said to be

unhappy with the Icelandic stone chessboard for the match, but this is not regarded as a major problem since it can be replaced Fischer bas also complained about the overhead lighting, but Fred Cramer, an official of the U.S. Chess Federation and an expert on lighting, says it is probably the best that Fischer has ever bad for a match,

### West Germans Tentatively Plan Dec. 3 Election

BONN, July 9 (Reuters).his mability to speak English in General elections to break the deadlock in the West German parliament have tentatively been Pew of the more than 2,000 scheduled for Dec. 3, a government spokesman said here today. He added, however, that the exact date could only be determined after President Gustav

> If Chancellor Willy Brandt loses vote of confidence. The elections, a year shead of schedule, became necessary after Chancellor Brandt's majority in parliament decreased from 12 to

Heinemann dissolved parliament

Pelletler, the minister of cultural event1 made a mistake." Mr. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel However, no one from Mr. Truwas quoted by the newspaper deau on down raised any protest Bild am Sonntag as having said about the absence of French at that government and opposition other Canada Day festivities on parties all were siming at Dec. 3 July 1-such as the presentation

as the most suitable date. of new colors to the Poot Guards Government sources said that by Governor-General Roland Michener, Queen Elizabeth's perhefore then, most Sundays—the traditional day for elections-had sonal representative in Canada. And the opera performance of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte" in an to be excluded because of holidays and the U.S. presidential elections.

special chair cannot be met. The villa outside the capital to the Icrandic Chess Federation bas scoured the island for the chair hut none is available.

The two players have continued to relax and prepare physically.

royal suite of a central hotel, ha been swimming, bowling and

sightseeing. The champion, a Russian, play. tennis every day on a court at hi

## Inspired by Fischer's Gambit, Chess Interest Soars in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP),-The controversy that delayed the Boris Spassky-Bobby Fischer chess championship match has increased interest in the game in the United States. Stores here and in other large cities report that the publicity about the match has led to a boom in sales of sets, books and

New York stores are selling sets ranging from inexpensive pocket-size ones to those with hand-carved, inlay pieces, priced at \$1.000.

"There are enough chess books to stretch from New York to Reykjavik and back, six deep," one expert sald. Big sellers include "My 60 Memorable Games" by Fischer.



Fine and rure mature soutch whisky Macdonald & Muir Ltd. Distillers, Leith, Scotland,

### Dayan Rebukes Israeli Army For Spraying Illegal Crops JERUSALEM, July 9 (Reuters). entered the area illegally and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan

today criticized the Israeli Army for spraying with chemicals crops planted illegally by Arah villagers, cahinet sources revealed. Gen. Dayan told a cabinct meeting that the land, 135 acres

at Akraba village, near Nablus, had been taken over by the army "many years ago" and was used for shooting practice with live ammumition. In recent months, villagers had

### Many Religions Mourn Patriarch ISTANBUL July 9 (UPI) .--

Representatives of numerous religions stood silently besides the plain wooden coffin of Patriarch Athenagoras I today to pay their respects to the church leader and ecumenist, who died here Friday at age 86. Leaders of the Eastern Ortho-

Athenagoras would be buried Tuesday in St. Mary's Greek Cometery in Balikli, following a religious ceremony at St. George's "We Orthodox revered him, but that was normal," said a Greek,

dox Church said that Putriarch

where the patriarch's body lay in "But to see now bow Mohammedans, Protestants, Catholics, Jows and Armenians felt his loss has shown me that Athenagoras was not only a great man of God but also a great human being.

who holds a job at the church

planted crops, he said.

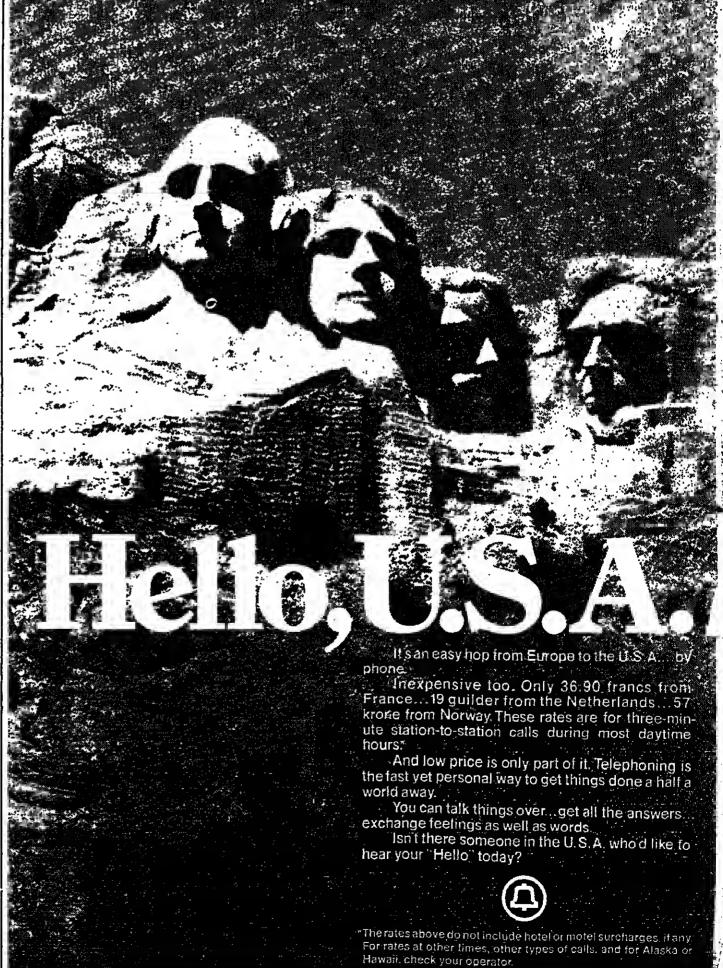
Gen. Dayan said permission had been granted by the "appropriate military authorities" to kill the crops with chemicals sprayed from aircraft, but he "I think the use of chemicals was wrong." Cabinet sources sald Premier

Golda Meir remarked that there appeared to have been "wide departures from good order." She expressed the hope that the defense minister would pursue the matter and insure that "everybody working in this area knows in the future exactly what is permissible and on whose authority, so that everything will proceed in an orderly manner." Gen. Dayan also told the cabinet that reports that bedouins in the Rafa area had been prevented from cultivating from which they had been made to move their tents-were

Although they had been instructed to move elsewhere, they were still permitted to work the land, he said.

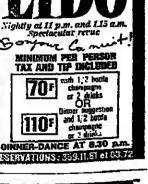
not true.

DORESS



PARIS AMI SEMENTS CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS RESTAURANT E CHARCUTERIE







ALAVADOS ELY. 27-28 ICE TURNER . LOS LATINOS auck Bar, Candlelight Dinners Lunch, ) Av.P.-Ter-do-Scrbiett, Ki.George-V) PEN NAX ANN AIGHT — Air cond.

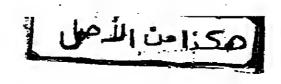


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Page 6- Monday, July 10, 1972 \*

## The Convention

Jets for Peking

En-lal has often emphasized the theme that to this country. Expansion both of Chinese

numbers.

contacts.

International Opinion

that eminent social historian, Pelham Grenville Wodehouse, tells the affecting story of two men, named Nicholls and Jackson, who rode toward Brighton on a tandem bicycle. A collision with a brewer's van ensued, and the two were so mashed together that rescuers could only assemble as much as postible and call the result "Nixon."

Now this story was published at a time when Richard Milhous Nixon was still in Whittier College, so the story had no politkeal significance. Nor, must it be added. has President Nixon-although we have heard much of the "New Nixon" and the "Oid Nixon"—usually been considered a mélange. But the tale has a point today because the national conventione ara beginning in Miami Beach, and one of their great, if often unrecognized, functions is to run a brewer's van into a collection of candidates and come up with a composite.

This has been held against the convention system by the purists, and it can, of course, be carried too far. No one really expects the Democrats to nominate, as thousands theer, something called McWallphrey for President, with, say, Sen. Muskennedy as his running mate. But the two-party system, even while the Electoral College remains to give a geographical twist to the results, presupposes a candidate who can have at least a fighting chance of enlisting a majority of the voters. And in a polyglot nation of more than 200 million, stretching from Bar Harbor to Kauai and from Key West to the Aleutians, this requires filing off the tharper edges of a lot of ideological dif-

ferences and personal aspirations. The next few days in Miami Beach should demonstrate whether the Democrats, both

An export permit by the administration

is not the same thing as a firm order from

the Chinese People's Republic for 10 Boeing-

707 jets. Nevertheless, a major advance has

been made by the White House decision,

The principle has now been established that

the Chinese are entitled to buy products of

advanced American technology even when

-as in the case of the 707s-these products

could have ancillary military eignificance.

The implications of this principle for Ameri-

can exports to China of other highly

medialized products-for example, computers

In conversations with Americans and

others during the past year, Premier Chou

his country is still poor and in an early

stage of development. That accurate state-

ment is not contradicted by the Chinese

leats in producing nuclear weapons and

ong-range rockets, and orbiting several

earth satellites. With a relatively small

sadre of highly trained scientific and tech-

ical personnel, the Chinese concentration

of scarce human resources on military re-

search and development has inevitably been

There is a vast scope for modernizing vir-

mally every area of the Chinese economy;

and if that modernizatoin is to be accom-

plished expeditiously. Peking needs help

'rom abroad. The White House decision on

he Boeing jets implies strongly that the

Inited States is willing to be among the

It seems unlikely that the two Koreas can

eally be reunited until the North ceases to

save a hardline Communist regime or the

jouth abandons its Japanese-influenced in-

iustrial society. Yet what malters is not

low the two Koreas might merge-if ever-

out that they should have agreed so un-

spectedly to talk to cach other about their

nutual interests, thus giving hope for a gen-

rai improvement in the political climate in

This move by the two Koreas, like the

greement hetween the two Germanys, can

e traced directly to the new relationships

stablished by President Nixon with both

tussia and China. There seems little doubt

hat, before long, this desire by the big pow-

rs to cool the international elimate will

lear the way, too, for an agreement in

letnam. These developments are likely

lso to influence developments more decisive-

tricky corner of Asia.

Improving Political Climate

at the cost of nonmilitary needs.

-are self-evident.

In one of the books of his middle period, of the new and the older breed, acknowledge this harsh fact. So far, there are not too many signs of such recognition. The party has recast its methods of choosing delegates to give far greater voice to tha women, the blacks and the young. In theory, this chould produce a far more representative set of candidates and platform proposals. In fact, unless the newly strengthened segments of the party realize that they are in Miami Beach to find someone who can win against Richard Nixon, rather than to impress their colleagues, there may be chaos and fragmentation.

This is not simply a matter of party loyalty. That quality has been so diluted among the American electorate that, even tha convention delegates hold to it staunchly, and the candidates, potential and actual, give it their support, it will have no necessary effect at the polls. What the conventions are expected to do is to offer platforms and nominaes which will exhibit that range of difference between the two parties, which is acceptable to the public and practical for the administration of a large and populous nation. \* \* \*

The process is usually repugnant to those who hold extreme convictions and requires a degree of compromise that many of them will not accept. But short of a revolution, and the dictatorship of right or left, what are the alternatives? More parties only mean more compromises at the upper reaches of government; hair-line victories. ruthlessly enforced by the victors in convention, usually lead to futility and defeat. The true play of ideology must come at iocal and congressional levels-there it can have both practical expression and educational effect. The national convention is, and of right ought to be, a political melting pot.

foreign nations helping the Chinese modern-

ize and industrialize in the years ahead-

just as American firms did for the Soviet

nological assistance to China were effective-

ly broken down by President Nixon's visit to

Peking and his cordial reception there. But

there are still important economic barriers.

The Chinese would like to buy far more

machinery and technical assistance from the

West generally and the United States in

particular than they can pay for in cash.

But it is not yet clear how credit arrange-

ments can be established for the Chinese in

view of the slight volume of Chinese exports

"sales to the United States and of American

tourism to China is desirable, though there

are at present serious limitations on China's

capacity to provide for visitors in large

The American and Chinese economies are

much more complementary than competitive.

Both countries have much to gain in tha

future from expansion of their economic

relationship, though rapid progress will be

impossible if American credits are not mada

available. But for the moment the indica-

tion is that in both Washington and Peking

the political will exists to end the isolation

of the past and to initiate a new and mutu-

ally beneficial era of increased trada and

All these moves add up to making the

world a safer place than at any time since

Hitler embarked on the remilitarization of

Germany. Despite nuclear arsenals and

regional wars, a world war is less likely

Mr. Brandt's Socialist-Liberal coalition

government in Bonn has suffered a heavy

blow with the much-heralded resignation of

one of its leading members the leading

member after Mr. Brandt himself, in fact-

Prof. Karl Schiller, minister of finance and

economics. Mr. Schiller has always heen a

controversial figure in the Bonn government.

both for his economic and financial policies,

which enraged the left wing of the Social

Democratic party, of which he is a member.

and for the pugnacity and determination

with which he was accustomed to expound

-From the Dally Telegraph (London).

-From the Observer (London).

today than for a very long time.

Brandt Without Schiller

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The political barriers to American tech-

Union nearly a half-century ago



'The Battle Is to Decide Who Gets to Ride Me in the Big Race.'

## The Red Hand of Ulster

By C. L. Sulzberger

How to make sense out of this

bizarre situation which seems to

balance permanently on the edge

of a cliff is the task of William

Whitelaw, installed this year as

Britain's secretary of state and,

in effect, the benevolent dictator

hearty manner conceals subtle

negotiating skills. Last month he managed to arrange a truce

that ended bombings and burn-

ings. But be was unable to curb

the national sport of murder. Almost every day new corpses

'Fragile Truce'

Three years of violence have left

all kinds of pressures, bitterness

and a desire for revenge among

being paid off, but one should

not underestimnte the relief

among ordinary families because there are no burnings or bomb-

ing. No real shootings; just

Only in Northern Ireland does

such a statement make sense. The

British position is exceedingly

difficult. The Protestant majority

feels let down by a Tory govern-

ment regarded as a friend and

ally, which closed down Ulster's

own antonomous administration.

There is widespread fear that

London intends to sell the North

out to the South. According to

The more the Catholic minority is pleased, the more

the Protestant majority is angry.

As a result, Britain is caught in

a cleft stick. But if 85 percent

of this population is happy to

live together, 15 percent is not; and that includes the extremists

of both sides. The moderates are

vanishing just as they should speak out. But they don't, and

There is so much emotional

they have no leaders in sight."

thinking that some Ulster men

in the end even talk of follow-ing Rhodesia's example by declar-

ing unilateral independence. But

this is nonesense. The place

would promptly go broke without

British capital and subside into

national referendum soon on the

existing frontier with the Irish

Whitelaw promises to hold a

a chaos of unemployment.

the militants

murders."

Whitelaw:

"It is a very fragile truce.

Old acores ar

turn up. Whitelaw explains:

Whitelaw is a bluff man whose

of Northern Ireland.

RELFAST,-There is no more suitable national symbol than the Red Hand of Ulster, recalling an avid Celtic chieftain who chopped off his hand and heaved it ashore to claim this bloody land. The only other Red Hand I know was a secret Freuch terrorist organization that specielized in killing Algeriau Uister's red hand

reaches out for anyone.

If you drive through this drab capital now divided by steel and cement barricades erected by the Protestant Ulster Defense Association, you get the mood through alogans smeared on building walls: No Surrender... I.R.A. Bastards... U.D.A. Rules... This Is Protestant Belfast... Young Lads Join Fianna Eirann (a Catholic republican society).

burning down of nonconformist blocks, partial segregation is becoming full apartheid based on religion. Britain's Army, here as the token of law and order, is constrained to follow an unaggressive low-profile policy while the IRA murdere and tha UDA, burly in camouflaged jackets and military caps, hijack buses to move their units and strut in their 100 percent Prot-

Unhappy Island

Ireland is an unhappy island where men in both parts talk like poets, walk and think like 17thcentury soldiers, and abjure the practice of logic. In the Sooth citizens, in the North Catholics are second-class citizens. Here in Ulster, people are being

unwillingly conditioned to a kind of lawlessness. The moderate majority is disintegrating as atavistic hatreds take over. Next week the great Protestant holldays begin, honoring battles and sieges of the past.

Sturdy paraders from the Orange Order will march hehind their thunderous lambeg drums, not held adequately played until the drummer's thonged wrists bleed. Their noise is designed to encourage Protestants and frighten Catholics-and it does. Also next week the bonfire season starts with each side stoking pyres within its tribal enclaves.

– Letters -

Weather War

between bombs and rain as a

entitled to bomb people back to

the Stone Age, you sure can have

meteorological warfare has one

drawback. Each time a flood develops in the future in or

around Vietnam or some other

places, people will start think-

ing it's a part of some American

Clermont-Ferrand, France.

NGUYEN XUAN CHANH.

weather program.

There is no ethical difference

Republic. This would allow the Protestant majority to let off steam by voting against all thought of unification. Says Whitelaw: "They don't believe us on anything right now. It is necessary to reassure them."

How much each reassurances would be worth is hard to assess. Illegality has become a habit: killings, hijackings, private ar-mies, and barricaded enclaves from which authority is barred.

Reason should prevail in the late 20th century among these vigorous Celts, but their political gifts are best expressed in other lands to which they emigrate. Here the move favors the national flag, flapping on more and more houses, with at its center, the Red Hand of Ulster.

MIAMI BEACH— his interwiew with Rick Meryman
in Life magazine, he has
Govern says he to presicarned the Dem adds that
dential nomination, oliticians
if the old establish to him,
gang up and den sependent
"I would run as at
or support somebof
independent ticket."

derstand But this does not prove that he has het more voters than he has gained by insisting on fundamental changes in the allocation of the nation's resources. He has been sloppy with his arithmetic, but he has foreseen the coming issues of tox and welfare reform, defense expenditure, unemployment, in-flation, health insurance, and education, and even if he loses by independent ticket derstand Well, it'e easy what all the the senator's anxiety here to

As onvention Opens

McGovern's Threat

By James Reston

facing these hard and fundamental questions, an election fought the senator's anxiety here to stop him, especially to hand supreme Court refer totes, but him all 271 Californ a threat this is nothing less the Richard to throw the election at barrant house, and should be several reasons. out on these realities will at least clarify the problems and purposes of the nation After all what we are doing in Miami Beach now and in August is picking a President of the United States who will preside

over the 200th anniversary of the for several reasons been the Declaration of Independence in July of 1976. Few generations of Americans have had the opportunity of parhe's trying to bag the rice be-fore the delegates on ean an-swer the roll call, as threaten-ing to bolt the party is doesn't ticipating in a ceremony of com-parable historic importance, and there is obviously much to be done and much to be changed in

a more united people and a more perfect union on July 4, 1976. We are not a united nation now. We are divided on the war, on the role of the nation in the world, on the control of our population, and the maintenance of our health and environment. Our cities are bankrupt and overwhelm-ed with problems and it is hard to find any large sector of our people, rich or poor, young or old, black or white, factory worker or farmer, that is not restless and dissatisfied with the present state of our public affairs.

our common life if we are to have

### The Great Issue

This is really the great issue to be tackled in these coming four years before the 200th anniversary of the Declaration, and it gives us some guidance on what kind of leadership the nation requires. Is this a time for innovation or for conservative leadership? So far in this election, however, and certainly not here in Miami Beach. we have heard very little about these larger purposes of the elec-

Instead, what we are getting are arguments over the legalities of the primary votes and the actions of the credentials committee, and, from Secretary of Defense Laird, the morality of militerism. And now from George McGovern come threats of an independent race, which would clearly split the Democrats and assure the continuation of the Nixon policies McGovern presumably came into the campaign to defeat.

Well, democracy is not a tidy process, and much of this convention maneuvering was probably unavoldable, but we have had government by manipulation under both Johnson and Nixon, and McGovern is not likely to win acceptance of his "new politics" if he reverts to the techniques of the

## McGovern and Tax Loopholes

Chances Are Good

Second, McGovern thines of winning the nominates of a fair and open vote of the delegates

are very good, and hi chances of winning the estim if he threatens and immers the Meanys and the Daky and the

in convention is not a reward McGovern for winning primary

elections which do not messarily

represent his strength in the na-tion as a whole, but in pick the

man who has the best clauce to

win in November.
This is obviously a matter of

opinion. My own is that the Democrats cannot win miss they

manage to organize, rester, and win the allegiances of the vast

majority of the 25 mills newly eligible voters, and that McGov-ern has a better chance of doing

this now than any of the other

candidates, but many more know.

ledgeable observers disgree, and this is what the delegates are

Besides, George McGovern has

come to the top of the heap, not

by issuing threats, but by im-

pressing a great many wers that

he is a fair and straight man with

a good organization, strong con-

victions about the need to thange

the mood and the presiding issues

of American public life, and a

better chance than most of mar-

rowing the serious gap between

the generations and beween the

It is true that he his put for-

ward proposals for catting deferre

expenditures, ending the war, and

redistributing the wealth of the nation that have turned of many

voters, put his party on the de-fensive and made his policies,

rather than President Nixon's,

the dominant controversy in the

rich and the poor.

convened here to decide.

other old pros, are ver lad. Finally, the main puper of the Democratic party assuled here

By William F. Buckley Jr.

MIAMI BEACH.—Little by little the analysis rolls in, to the considerable disadvantage of Sen. George S. McGovern who, even as he has now embraced the cause of Israel more hawkishly than anyone since Gen. Dayan, will surely, sometime before Election Day, deliver a paean on the

tax loophole. A fortnight ago Stewart Alsop reported that a big McGovern backer from California, who had made a fortune in compoters, consulted his computers, feeding them one of Sen. McGovern's formulas for bringing wealth to tha needy, and discovered that \$42 billion was missing. I.e., that just one of the redistributionist schemes proposed by Sen. McGovern was underfinanced by a mere \$42 hillion. The hacker was not the man best suited to question the reliability of compoters so it is not known whether he will finally back off from his com-

### puters or from his candidate. Gentle Comments

Now the Economics Division of the Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh, in its newsletter, makes a few gentle comments about the loopholes Sen. McGovern is forever talking about. Do you remember the one about all the people who reported gross incomes in excess of \$200,000 in 1970 who paid zero taxes? High indignation set in every time Sen. McGovern mentioned the matter. What he did not mention is that there were exactly 106 such cases, and that a study of them reveals that the overwhelming majority either a) paid taxes to foreign countries receiving the usual tax credit; or b) pald state taxes, or c) had deductions sanctioned by law. Sen. McGovern also did not men-

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a tion. Writers may request that their letters be signed only

tion that there are in fact 15,000 American citizens who reported incomes in excess of \$200,000 who did pay income taxes, at an effective tax rate of 44 percent. Nor does Sen. McGovern stress the use of loopholes to people who are not necessarily rich. For instance, the joint return per-mitted husband and wife, in the absence of which loophole the sovernment would realize \$6 to \$10 billion in additional revence.

The new tax law of 1989, regularly disparaged as a rich man's tax law, descrives to be criticized for any number of reasons, all of them, however, more complicated them, nowever, man complicated than those Sen. McGovern comes up with. That tax law reduced the rate of income taxation by 82 percent for those earning \$3,000 or less; by 43 percent for those earning \$3,000 to \$5,000, by 27 percent for those earning \$5,000 to \$7,000—and so on, with a reduction of 1.7 percent for those earning \$50,000 to \$100,000; and an increase of 7 percent for those earning \$100,000 and over

But the figures are tiresome. when put beside the principal point, which is that over the years Congress and the Executive have done what they thought best to affect the allocation of best to street Melloo Bank's economic newsletter sums it up.

"For example, it (the tar law) is used to encourage home ownership, to lower the cost of borrow-ing to state and local governments, to increase the value of retirement and unemployment benefits, to lower the cost of medical care, and to encourage private philanthropy. Reasonable men can disagree oo whether or

not the individual income tax law is the proper vehicle through which such objectives should be accomplished. But it is clear that proposals to abolish the existing set of tax preferences, unless accompanied by other positive measures, imply a repudiation of the objectives which originally led to the establishment of the preferences."

### Consequences It is quite literally that simple:

should Congress, or should it not, encourage married couples, home owners, the sick, the economically venturesome? Candidate McGovern will in due course need to face up to the consequences of his rbetoric.

When he does so, I for one when he does so, I for one wish that he might say something truly radical. Namely that it is not the proper business of government to attempt to manipulate human economic behavior by a tissue of built-in biases in the tax law. The trouble with the idea of making justice via tax laws is that one never really what it is that one is scormpishing; who it is that one is scormpishing; who it is that one is burting. Professor Friedman has over and over again demonstrated that efforts by the government to give the little man break by this or the other welfare subsidy end by hurting him. A true break with economic interventionism would see McGovern coming out against rinkly-dink ter laws against all deductions (except obviously justified deductions), in favor of the elimination of the progressive feature of the income tax, and in favor of ; um tax rate of 20 percent

## In the International Edition

and apply them.

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

MONSTANTINOPLE-In the last week the Turkish authorities have refused to allow four Greek ships to pass the Dardanelles. The reason given is that the free passage of the Stralt to Greek ships is inconsistent with the defense of the Empire. The real reason is however n desire on the part of the Turkish authorities to avoid any possible conflict or collinion between Greeks and Turks. It is too early to tell if this decision will avoid or

### Fifty Years Ago

July 10, 1922 PARIS-Ex-Postmaster-General Will Hays, as "movie" arbiter, seems to be sincerely striving to "make good." Every right-thinking person on this globe, if he thinks of the matter at all, will hope that he succeeds. How much of the future moral and intellectual trend of the race depends on the "movies" it would be difficult to estimate, but a great many people go to see them, children included. And therefore, they

must and should be supervised.

Enough Is Enough Rope that by the time you receive this Hank Ketcham, the Dennis the Menace creator, has hung up his pasta pot.
H. JOHNSTON. Levallois, France,

## **Beyond Their Means**

What strikes me more than anything else, when reading about the monetary difficulties

### of the so-called rich nations, is their utter foolishness. They all live beyond their means and expect monetary agreements to

weapon (IHT, July 4), If you feel hold. This is impossible. The husinessmen and the traveling public are soon aware them sunk under water. But that the economic position of a country is unsound, and if convinced that the government of that country cannot or will not take the appropriate steps to remedy whatever is wrong, no agreement, no floating currency and no gold reserves will stop inflation or prevent currencies to deteriorate; also devaluation is no remedy; it is an immoral

> AMIL WINKELMAN. The Hague.

### Broken Dikes

suggest to Anthony Lewis that the dikes in North Vietnam (IHT, June 27), are being broken by East German freighters trying to find their way to the sea. R. W. DAVIS.

better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publicawith initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's

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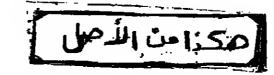
Editor Murray M. Weigs

General Manager André Bing George W. Baics, Managing Relitor; 207 Years

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## Pause Set for DM Issues; Dollar Bond Outlook Brightens

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 9 (IET).—The central bank is concerned was series of measures taken in West not immediately clear. These series of measures taken in West Germany and—more strenuously in Switzerland to thwart the inflow of dollars, and the resignation of Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller, generally considered as opening the way to more etringent controls on the inflow of dollars to Germany, appear to have convinced the market place that currency values are going to stay where they are for the time being.

As a result, the early week signs that a massive move out of dollars was building up abated by the end of last week and the dollar improved on foreign exchange

"The potential for a crisis is

as bad as ever," says one U.S. banker, "with the proliferation of restrictions on capital flows showing how concerned officials are." But the indications that the line will be beld have succeeded in reducing the atmosphere of crisis touched off by Britain's decision to float the pound on June 23. With Switzerland now closed to foreign capital, there was a notable rush into those fixed income securities denominated in deutsche marks still open to nonresidents—Eurobonds issued by and sold to non-residents. Fueling this rush-which drove prices on the secondary market up about

umors that the market would emporarily shut down. Frankfurt bankers report that here has been a gentlemen's greement to not float any new sues next month. Reportedly, he Bundesbank was concerned hat the heavy demand for DM burebonds would lead to a flood

percent during the week-were

loans theoretically do not have any impact on Germany's dollar holdings as the dollars going in to buy DM to subscribe to the bonds are offset by the borrower selling its DM proceeds for dollars.

In any event, the 70 million DM offering from the Finnish Mortgage Bank will go on as scheduled. It is expected to carry a 7 percent coupon and be priced at a discount, which may not be as steep as the 97 1/2 to 98 that was initially anticipated. It is also possible that one other issue, totaling 100 million DM, will come to market before the pause begins. But bankers state that there will be no new issues during

The better outlook on the pricing for the Finnish bond is due to the very sharp rally in the secondary market for DM Eurobonds, which pushed prices up and conversely drove yields down to near the 6 percent level on

Dealers reported heavy selling German residents in some older issues (purchased years ago when rates on foreign bonds were higher than domestic rates—the opposite of the present situation). The Electricité de France 3 1/2s, for example, rose more than 3 percent during the week to 114 (driving the yield to 6.7 percent). With domestic bonds yielding close to 8 percent, residents are obviously taking their profits here and switching to domestic issues. The one disquieting feature to

foreign bonds sold by residents to non-residents represent an inflow of foreign capital.

this move, however, is that the

### **Economic Indicators**

WEEKLY COMPARISONS				
	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971	
	July I	June 25	July 3	
mmodity index		118.8		
arrency in circ	\$62,384,900	\$61,871,000	\$58,671,000	
otal Loans		\$88,156,009	\$84,790,000	
eel prod (tons)	2,412,000	2,556,000	2,462,003	
to production	•••••	155,997	.,	
ily oil prod (bbls).		9,909,000	9,635,000	
eight car loadings		515 549	495.959	

\$3,857,000

158

34,230,999

193

Business failures.... Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

\*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.... \$4,732,900

### MONTHLY COMPARISONS

†May	Prior Month	1971
Employed 81,394,090	81,205,009	78,830,000
Unemployed 5,092,000	5,079,000	5,156,000
Industrial production. 111.6	111.1	107.0
*Personal freome \$915,900,000	\$911,100,000	\$848,600,000
*Money supply \$235,700,000	\$285,600,000	\$223,800,000
Consum's Price Index. 124-7	124.3	120.8
Constructa Contracts 165	167	141
*Mirs. inventories \$102,830,900	102,439,000	101,870,000
*Exports 2,913,000	3,760,000	3,782,600
*Imports 4,485,900	4,459,700	3,983,200

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. \*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source

sector of the market, French franc Eurobonds, is suffering from the high premium foreigners must pay for the financial francs needed to purchase these issues. One dollar was worth only 4.74 of these france last week (compared the official central rate of 5.12 to the dollar), making it

The 100-million-franc offering from the Province of Nova Scotia was priced at 99 1/4 at 7 1/2 percent coupon. Next on offer is a 150-million-franc issue from the European Investment Bank, expected with a 7 1/4 percent coupon. This is larger than most Eurofranc offerings but was approved because a "substantial portion" will be placed in Japan (Continued on page 9, col. 5.)

## Wall Street Wavers in Face of Monetary Crisis, But Is Encouraged by U.S. Economic Strength

**Amex and Over-Counter** 

By Elizabeth M. Fowler
NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).—For the short week of the Fourth
of July holiday. The stocks on the American Stock Exchange put
on a bright enough show to end up 0.14 to 27.38 as measured by the
index. Volume for the four-trading-day week was heavy—16,186,000

All this indicated a more optimistic feeling about the market. This was carried through to the Over-the-Counter market, where the

NASDAQ closed at 139.96, compared with 139.48 the previous week. Several companies were caught in the speculative interest in the prospects of the Wankel engine for cars and boats. Early in the week

companies licensed to make the engine or to make parts for it showed gains, as they have in recent weeks. Then late in the week a Chrysler

game, as they have in received weeks. I then take in the week a configure engineer issued a somewhat debunking statement, stressing some problems involved in use of the engine. Shares moved down.

make the Wankel in Israel, proved to be the most active stock on the

Amex, with 784,000 shares changing hands, or almost 5 percent of the

week's total trading on the exchange. It closed at 16 1/8, up 2 1/4 for

Another strong stock lately, Champion Home Builders, declined a little. Its "when issued" shares lost 3/4 to close at 23 1/4. The shares

have been active lately because they involve a stock split. More than

American Israeli Paper Mills, which has a subsidiary licensed to

shares compared with 17,425,000 in the previous five-day week.

By Thomas E. Mullaney NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).-About a month ago, before the latest international monetary crisis empted, a leading Wall Street securities analyst issued a highly optimistic report on stock market prospects for the second half of the year. Then, one week ago, he backtracked considerably and described himself as "neutral" about the outlook because of the new factor-the uncertainty after Britain had floated the poundthat had entered the picture. But now, he said the other day, he is "somewhat more encouraged again."

The latest turnsbout, he indi-cated, stems from two things: 1) The tepid reaction in the markets so far to the startling monetary developments, and 2) The fundamental strength of the

So it is with a number of other prominent market authorities who were surveyed by The New York Times. There is a great deal of hope threaded through their current assessments of the stock market's likely course for the rest of 1972 but hardly any rampantly bullish expectations. Most of them still predict that the popular Dow Jones market yardstick will push beyond the 1,000 barrier for the first time, though hesitantly and perhaps not deci-sively, unless there is some pleasant surprise in the news, such as a breakthrough in the

Vietnam peace effort. On one hand, the analysts are impressed with the growing strength of the domestic economy'e continuing expansion, but, on the other, they are apprehensive about the inflation situation. the possibly tightening reins of the economic-controls program, the tense political climate and the unsettled international scene.
What particularly worries all

rising inflation, higher interest rates and expected tax increases will have on corporate profits next year. Profits are expected to show an increase of 15 percent, or more, in 1972, but there is a strong feeling that next year's gains may be limited to 10 percent, or less. And profits, of course, make the market

mare go. For the near-term, however, most of them feel that the market is poised to proceed to higher levels in a seasonal upturn nudged by the availability of invest-able funds—if it has the benefit

company is in the mobile home field.

the analysts is the effect that of good news. And the upcoming second-quarter corporate earnings reports, which should be rather favorable after the economy's over-all strong per-formance during the three months, may well provide the necessary backdrop. "You would almost have to be

a misanthrope to find much to quarrel about in the near-term economic outlook." Paul W. Mc-Cracken remarked recently to a New York group of businessmen. The former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers said that the expansion is accelerating, and is in a relatively early

stage, suggesting that it may still have a fairly long way to go. Expansions, after getting only this far, don't often peter out quickly and this one has the benefit of strongly stimulative fiscal and monetary policies.

Almost every indicator of the economy's course is pointed upward—the gross national product, total employment, industrial production, consumer spending, business expenditures and government outlays. Even the notable laggards—inventories and for-eign trade—show promise of soon

springing to life.

If they do, they would provide a new lift for the market when some of the heretofore strong elements lose some of their zest. The stock market reversed its two-week losing streak last week in a general advance that traced almost completely to mid-week rumors from London of new peace efforts in the Victnam si-

tuation.
All of the leading market averages rose moderately for the week, but the pace of trading rcmained rather sluggish, except on the day of the reported peace overtures by the Soviet Union and China, which were subscopent's discounted. The report touched off a heavy turnover of stocks on the exchanges here that day.

At the end of the week, there were 1.068 stocks with net gains. 624 with losses and 220 with no change on the New York Stock

ge advanced 9.03 points as it finished the week at 933.06; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 1.55 to 108.69, and the stock exchange composite was up 0.84 to 60.15.

Volume for the four sessions of the holiday week aggregated 55.2 million shares, against 66 million for the five trading days in the

# f new issues. Exactly why the NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Desters inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include refall markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by HASO. •: Declared or paid in the preceding 12 attention.

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The one other still flourishing

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## **Over-Counter Market**

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In the Over-the-Counter market the week's most significant orop came in Diagnostic Data, which closed at 22 1/2 bid, compared with 42 a week before. Some movers on the upside included American Greeting at 72, up from 66 1/4 and Barnes Hind Pharmaceutical, at 65 1/4, up from 58 1/4. Orien Ind
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Ultrafin International Corporation Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Vereinsbank in Hamburg

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White, Weld & Co. Williams, Glyn & Co. Yamaichi Securities Company of New York, Inc.

AVIS DE CONVOCATION INTERMARKET FUND I S.A. Siège social : Luxembourg, 11 Bld. Grande-Duchesse Charlotte. Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis, contrairement à ce qui a été indiqué dans l'annonce parue dans le International Herald Tribune en date du 27 juin 1972 et annulée par la présente, à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires qui se tiendra le 11 août 1972 à 10 heures, au siège social avec l'ordre du ORDRE DU JOUR 1) Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commis-

Approbation du bilan et du compte de Pertes et Profits au 31 mars 1972; répartition du bénéfice;

Décharge à donner aux administrateurs et au commis-

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

4) Démissions d'administrateurs;

5) Nominations statutaires;

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All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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July, 1972

## Over-Counter Market | Eurobonds -

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(Continued from Page 7) through Daiwa Securities the first Japanese firm to co-manage Eurofranc issue.

Also on offer is a 100-millionguilder issue from Philips' to be placed entirely outside the Neth-erlands. The 7-year notes carry a 6 percent coupon and an issue

The combination of investment restrictions and low yields on Euromarks and the high premium to be paid for moving into Eurofrancs has helped the outlook for dollar securities.

The secondary market for dollar straights was active last week and prices improved. In part this was said to be the result of dealers covering their short positions when it became clear the bottom was not about to fall out from under the market. But with yields 8 percent and

better and no new paper on offer, bankers expect available investment funds to be forced back into the dollar sector causing prices to rise and at the same time yields to decrease. And that, they say, will set the stage for a revival of new dollar issues. The convertible dollar sector was buoyed by Thursday's sharp rise in Wall Street prices. The postponed \$35-million J.C. Penney issue is expected to be reintroduced next week, when the extended

selling periods for MassMutuel and Southland expire. Managers say they expect the terms to be unchanged from the initial offering: \$25 million for MassMutual with a coupon of 6 1/2 percent and a premium stock of between 7 and 8 percent; \$35 million for Southland with a

7 22 22½ 22½ 2½ 4 2 2½ 2½ 14 22½ 4 4 500 Stocks 110.27 186.72 108.69 + 1.55 sion—the first for a convertible cannot be applied to more than half of the total issue.

As for the secondary market, Euro-clear reports it handled transactions worth \$247 million in the week ended July 7, down from \$260.3 million the previous

According to White, Weld, newissue activity for the first six months of the year totaled the equivalent of \$2.751 billion, up from \$2,107 billion in the yearago period. Dollar-denominated issues totaled \$1.64 billion, or 59.6 percent of the total compared to 59.9 percent last year.

valent of \$591.1 million, accounted for 21.9 percent of the latest firsthalf total, up from 19.8 percent Americans were the higgest group of borrowers—raising \$973 million—followed by Britain with

\$442 million. Information seeping out about Morgan Guaranty's efforts to sell a majority share of its Euro-clear operation to other banks indicates that 20,000 shares at \$125 each are being offered. It is not clear, however, whether the 20,000 shares are the total capital of the company, including the shares Morgan will own, or whether these are only the portion Morgan is

There will be two classes of shareholders: One, not to exceed 30 percent, for those banks whose principal activity is in the secondary market, and the second for those whose main business is the primary market. The most any one bank can hold cannot exceed 5 percent of the total, but it is again not clear whether this applies to Morgan as well.

According to one banker who has seen the prospectus, the operation "is not stunningly prof-itable" and Euro-clear is warning that next year will be worse due to the fact that its income is in dollars but its expenses are

in Belgian francs. Officials at Morgan said they while the offering is in progress.

### **Guimard Keeps Lead** In 7th Leg of Cycling

PAU, France, July 9 (UP1),-Yves Hézard of France today won the 220.5 kilometer seventh leg of the Tour de France cycling race over mountains from Bayonne to Pau and Cyrills Guimard of France kept the overall lead by 11 seconds over Belgium's Eddy Merckx, who is bidding for his fourth streight

victory in the classic. Hézard, who moved up to third in the overall standings, 1 minute seconds behind the leader. was timed in 6 hours 2 minutes 19 seconds today, as were Guimard and Merckx, who were sec-ond and fifth, respectively.

Russians to Tour U.S. NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT) .-The Dynamo of Moscow soccer team will make the tour of the United States that it had canceled in June, announced Clive. Toye, general manager of the New York Cosmos of the North American Soccer League. Toye, in a telephone hook-up from Estoril, Portugal, said Dynamo would open the tour in Dallas on Aug. 15 against the Tornado.

Sports

## Spitz, Heckl Are Disqualified For Swimming False Starts LOS ANGELES, July 9 (UPI). style in the world this year. Mark Spits of the Arden Hills finishing in 1 minute 56.98 to

(California) Swim Club and Frank Rickl of the Los Angeles Athletic Club (LAAC) lost chances to break the world record in the 100-meter Butterfly Friday when they were disqualified for false starts at the Los Angeles Invitation swimming meet.

In yesterday's wrap-up of the three-day meet, 16-year-old Rick Demont of San Rafael, Calif. broke the meet record by more than 25 seconds with 16:03.55 in the 1,500-meter free-style. Doug Northway of the Puma County (Arizona) Dolphins was second in 18:11.62 and West Germany'e Hans Fasmacht was third in 16:25.24. John Kinsella of the University of Indiana holds the

world record with 15:57.1. Cathy Calhoun, a 14-year-old from Albambra, Calif., posted the world's third fastest time this year for the women's 800 meter free-style with 9:03.09. Miss Calhoun beat Shirley Badashoff of the Huntington Beach Aquatic Club. firmed in 9:03.63.

Gary Hall, a club teammate of Miss Calhoun, won his third race of the three-day invitational by swimming the 200-individual medley in 2:09.73—a meet record. The ciocking was only a half-second off the world record set two years ago by Sweden's Gunnar Larsson. Other meet records were set yesterday by:

Brian Job. Santa Clara Swim Club, 200-meter breaststroke, 2;25.24; Cleudia Clevenger, De Anza Swim Club, 100 breaststroke, 1:1630; Heckl, 100 free-style. 53.02, in trials. Heckl won the final of the 100-meter free-style

On Priday, starter Pat Graham and head turn judge Jack Mus-ser ruled that both Spits and Heckl had made deliberate false starts and immediately dis-qualified them. Ordinarily, swimmers are not disqualified until the third false start. Spitz went first. While

argument of the qualification of Spitz was going on, Heckl jumped into the Los Angeles Swim Stadium pool and was ousted, too.
"I was using a grab start," said Spitz, who holds the world record of 55 seconds. "You lean way over and my center of gravity caused me to become overbalanced and I just went in." He had clocked an easy 55.67 in the

morning trials. Heckl, who won six gold medals in the Pan-American Games in Cali, Colombia, last year, earlier swam the fastest 200-meter free-

seconds, a meet record. Linda Stimpson of LAAC posted a world best this year in the women's 100-meter backstroke. winning in 1:07.74. Jenny Bartzie of Santa Clara broke the mcett-record twice in the 400 in-to

dividual medley in her qualifying heat in 5:14.0 and in the final with 5:10.5. Other meet records were es-A tablished Friday by Danass Shrader, LAAC, 100 butterfly.ht 1:04.56, and Miss Babashoff, 2001II

free-style, 2:07.69.

## Brigadier Gerard Stays Unbeaten With 14th Victory

SANDOWN PARK, Englanding July 9 (AP).—Unbeaten Brigadiel: Gerard won his 14th race by capturing the £50,000 Eclipsent Stakes over 1 1/4 miles yesterday

by a length here.

The 4-year-old colt, a 2-to-32
favorite in a field of six, picket mup a first prize of £32,570, bcosting a first prize of £32,570, 19:052-ing his lifetime earnings to about £143,630. Joe Mercer guided the colt to the easy triumph over 503 to-1 Gold Rod, which finished two lengths ahead of third-place Home Guard, ridden by England? ester Piggott and owned by Mrs. Charles Engelhard of Pai Hills, N.J. Willie Carson rode

Dick Hearn trains Brigadien Gerard for Briton John Histop.

Key To The Mint Wins WINS YORK. July 9 (NYT). length victory in the \$118,104 Brooklyn Handicap yesterda: 8 c. Aqueduct race track, equaling miles with a time of 1:54 4'5. at The 3-year-old coit, ridden by: Braulio Baeza who surprised but, making the weight of 112 poundship won with a pace-setting performit ance over Autobiography, with West Coast Scout third, five lengths behind the winner in fleid of 10.

It was the fourth triumph in eight starts this year for the colt, owned by Paul Mellon and trained by Elliot Burch, Key To The Mint, which contested the Preakness and Belmont Stakes last two-thirds of the 3-year-old triple crown, won \$70.860 yester day for a total of \$154.087 for the year. The colt had won the Derby Trial and Withers.

These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

**NEW ISSUE** 



Swiss Aluminium Australia Limited U.S. \$35,000,000

8% Guaranteed Bonds 1987

Unconditionally guaranteed by Swiss Aluminium Ltd. ("ALUSUISSE")

Interest payable annually on 1st July

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Credit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited **Swiss Bank Corporation** (Overseas) Limited

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

White, Weld & Co.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited

Banco Ambrosiano

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Banco di Roma / Commerzbank AG / Crédit Lyomais Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Bank Mees & Hope N.V.

Bankers Trust International Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque de Bruxelles S.A. Banque de l'Indockine

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Credito Italiano

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Kulm, Loeb & Co., International

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Samuel Montagu & Co. The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

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Saifi Securities International

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.

Società Finanziaria Assicurativa Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

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Western American Bank (Europe) Williams, Glya & Co.

Vereinsbank in Hamburg

Wood Gundy

Yamaichi Securities Co.

Société Générale

# Flerald Tribune

Page 10 PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1972\*\*

### Monumental Effort

## Mezzogiorno Shows Gains, **But Gap With North Remains**

ROME (IET).—The efforts to eliminate the gap between Italy's industrialized North and its impoverished South during tha past 20 years have been monumental. And still the gap

Not that progress has not been made. There has been an enormons improvement in per capita income of southerners from 1950 to 1970, from \$320 to \$800. But that remarkable achievement has merely prevented the economic gap from widening; it has not decreased it.

The \$13 hillion fed into the south—the so-called Mezzogiorno, which includes Sicily and Sardinia—through the Cassa per il Mezzoglorno (Fund for the South) has provided a modern and incentives for attracting industry But despite the appearance of scores of foreign firms, and despite an increase in investment by state holding companies of almost 600 percent during the past 10 years, the number of johs available in the South has decreased.

In 1950, there were 3.6 million persons employed in agriculture in the South; today there are half that number. Yet the huge increase in industrial investment since 1960 has added fewer than

### Different Views

There have been a number ní explanations of why the efforts directed toward the South haven't had more success. Some economists argue that less mooey should he spent in the South. not more, since the only way to solve its problems is by encouraging a mass exodus. Others claim that the Cassa encouraged pockets of industry, consequently diluting the chances of any one place achieving self-sustained

of replacing rather than supplementing the work of local and

provincial authorities. Before the first movements of industrialization in Sicily began between 1957 and 1961, "conditions in Sicily were better than in the rest of the Mezzogiorno." says Giuseppe Cosentino, an economist with the Institute for Assistance to the Development of the South (IASM). 'The industrialization created a building boom in public works and hous-ing. Meanwhile, the traditional industries suffered. They didn't modernize and the increasing new industrialization—and the infrastructure that was built to create new investments-brought all of Italy closer together.

"It was a problem of speed," Cosentino says. "Another problem has been the resistance of people to change. Sixty per-cent of the working population in Sicily is engaged in traditional industry and they resist changing their living and working habite.

Still there have been healthy gains. A new industrial triangle has begun to emerge between Brindisi, Bari and Taranto. A vast network of superhighways has aided industry and tourism.

And recently, if belatedly, some of the major northern industrialists have begun locating or planning part of their investments in the South. By the end of this year, Fiat is expected to spend more than \$300 million there and plans to put at least half of its future investment funds into the South, as weell, A giant automobile plant is being finished outside Naples by Alfa Romeo, And the hope is that the factory will serve as a

growth center for a car component industry. All of that movement, however, not enough to close the north-(Continued on page 13, col. 1.)

## The Italian Economy: The Pressures Build Up Chief Threat to Health Is Growing Labor Crisis

By Leslie Childe

alarmed industrialists call "the English discase"—absenteeism. And this growing "I'm all right, Jack" mentality is speeding Italy's plunge toward what is universally feared to he its worst recession since the end of World War II. Every day at least 800,000 work-

ers stay away from their jobs in "hangover holiday," according to just-issued official statistics. That daily mass defection, allied to millions of man-hours lost through strikes, is undercutting Italy's once-vaunted competitive-

ness on the world markets.

In March alone, a continuing series of strikes-many of them the nit-picking variety—meant the loss of nearly 12 million manhours for Italy's limping industry. That was more than 3 million man-hours over the figure for the same month last year.

And the worst seems yet to come. Gloom is growing as the once-thriving nation faces tha threat of another crippling "bot autumn" of negotiations for wage increases involving more than 4 million workers. With the growing labor discontent, it is no wonder that overriding pessimism has been underlined in the past few weeks with alarmfilled public pronouncements from five of the nation's most powerful industrialists and economic leaders.

### 'Profound Crisis'

One of the latest warnings came from Raffade Girotti, president of Italy's state-owned oil combine ENI. As widespread reports of an imminent devaluation of the lira—by as much as 4 percent were picking up momentum, he spoke of "the profound structural crisis" now gripping the Italian economy, and added:

"Productive activity continues to stagger along. Employment is dropping." Mr. Girotti called for climate of social peace' in wbich both management and labor could collaborate in constructive efforts to thrash out their problems.

Despite months of negotiations, Italy's three main trade union confederations have failed to merge into a single monolithic organization on the lines of America's AFL-CIO. But, just tha same, they are working more

ROME (IHT).—Italian workers closely together than ever before, have caught what the nation's And they are threatening that they will be merciless when negotiations start in September for new national contracts involving more than 4 million workers in 58 categories, including such key sectors as the chemical industry and metal mechanics.

Unless both sides show more responsibility, the result in the next few months could be a repeat performance of 1969's "hot autumn," which by adding an average of 17 percent to Italy's production costs put an end to this Common Market country's economic miracia.

Even Italy's world famous shoemaking industry is suffering and the car industry has been hit by a seemingly never-ending wave of strikes. The refrigerator manufacturers—pioneers of Italy's postwar economic development have been burt so much that one of the top companies (Ienis) has heen taken over by the Dutch giant Philips.

Even rosary makers, that apparently unassailable industry, is struggling to survive hecause of rising labor costs and increasingly tough foreign competition mainly from, of all people, the Japanese In the past few years Italy's rosary production has slumped from more than 3 million a year to less than half a million.

As an official of Italy's Communist-controlled labor union federation, the CGIL said ironically; "If we are losing out on the rosary-making business, then Italy MUST be in a bad way."

### Fiat's Example

For those companies which are still doing comparatively well, this possibility of a wave of "hot autumn" strikes, followed by wage increases, threatens to stymie hopes of expansion. And here Fiat is a supreme example of how labor unrest is helping to throw industrialists into despair.

In a statement last month, Fiat company president Giovanni Agnelli revealed that in the first four months of this year production of 60,000 vehicles was lost through strikes. Last year, strikes caused a Fiat production loss of Strikes, often of the wildcat



variety, are hecoming commonplace at Fiat's main Turin plant, And Mr. Agnelli publicly warned a worsening situation there though management and labor representatives are not dua to meet for new contract negotiations until next December. And then, he said, there could he a complicating factor. The growing justified insistence on higher auto-safety standards could raise prices by as much as from 20 to percent. Those costs could make it very difficult to offer much in the way of wage in-

In recent crisis talks with labor union officials, even the then labor minister, Carlo Donat-Cattin -a left-wing Christian Democrat -urged them to exercise moderation in the coming round of new wage negotiations. It was a sur-prising comment from him, for throughout his term of office the controversial Mr. Donat-Cattin was accused of siding too much with the workers, to which he always replied: "I'm the Minister of Labor, not the Minister of

Even he, though, could not ignore the danger signs. Fiat's setbacks, for example, were mirrored to a large extent hy events at its main competitor—the statecontrolled Alfa Romeo automobile factory in Milan. There, too, production has fallen short of expectations. And again strikes and increasing absenteeism were

### Mergers

Mergers have failed to cure the chronic sickness of some of the top Italian companies where disgruntled employees are giving management a rough time. The marriage of Italy's Pirelli tiremaking company with the British Dunlop group provided the most dramatic example. That marriage has led to a most unsatisfactory honeymoon. This year the merged group's lamentable financial results were dua largely to failures on the Italian side-allied to Italy's general debility. In Milan, though, Pirelli officials are op-(Continued on page 11, col. 1.)

## Top Need: Restoration Of Business Confidence

By Stuart Troup

have come and gone since the "hot autumn" of strikes and strike initiated an economic slump in which Italy is still foundering. And Low the threat of another "hot autumn" is about to greet a new government with a fine how-

Three years time has not healed the labor-management divisions nor ended the political hostillity that has kept recovery solutions from being implemented. Further labor contracts involving one-fifth of the work force are up for renewal this fall.

The first order of business for the new government is obvious. Premier Giulio Andreotti sees what ha calls a "double emergency, economic and political." Business confidence, he says, must would encourage investment and discourage the flow of capital abroad. But how the new government will attempt to tackle that and other economic ailments

is not yet known. The ailments are easier to identify. There is a shortage of housing, schools, hospitals and jobs, especially in the poorer regions. Large-scale labor problems have cut productivity, discouraged investment and held b k growth. The lack of growth, and consequently of jobs, has made the political situation more unstable. And in this increasingly volatile political situation, the government must try to legislate a program of economic resuscitation.

### Colombo's Failure

Essentially, it is the sama problem that faced the former premier, Emilio Colombo, who formed a government in the middle of 1970. Mr. Colombo, who for years had been Italy's finance minister, submitted an emergency packa, aimed at reducing imports and shifting resources to investment, Part of that package failed in parliament. The rest of it not only failed to achieve his goal, but in fact 1971 became the lo- point for the economy since early postwar reconstruction.

Why? Defender of Mr. Colombo cited labor unrest, the condition of the textile industry and the difficulties the premier faced with his plan for low-cost hous-

ROME (IET).—Almost three much of the labor unrest, seeing years and two governments it as a result and not the cause of the slump in the economy. The difficulties with the housing reform, however, they agree was unfortunate.

The hullding industry, which had been it a decline since 1969, directly affects more than a score of other industries—cement, glass, lumber, steel, etc. The objective of Mr. Colombo's housing bill was to put more funds into public housing. But public housing amounts to only 5 percent of all housing and, besides, the proposed legislation was watered down in parliament.

With the private hullding sector in trouble, activity continued to decline last year by 10 percent from 1970, which was already considerably lower than in 1960. Wages rose by more than 10

percent, but consumer demand did not stem the crisis in housing and investment. Instead, mncb of the wage increase was lost in the rise of prices a there was an increase in savings. What's more, by the end of 1971, there it were 300,000 fewer persons em-

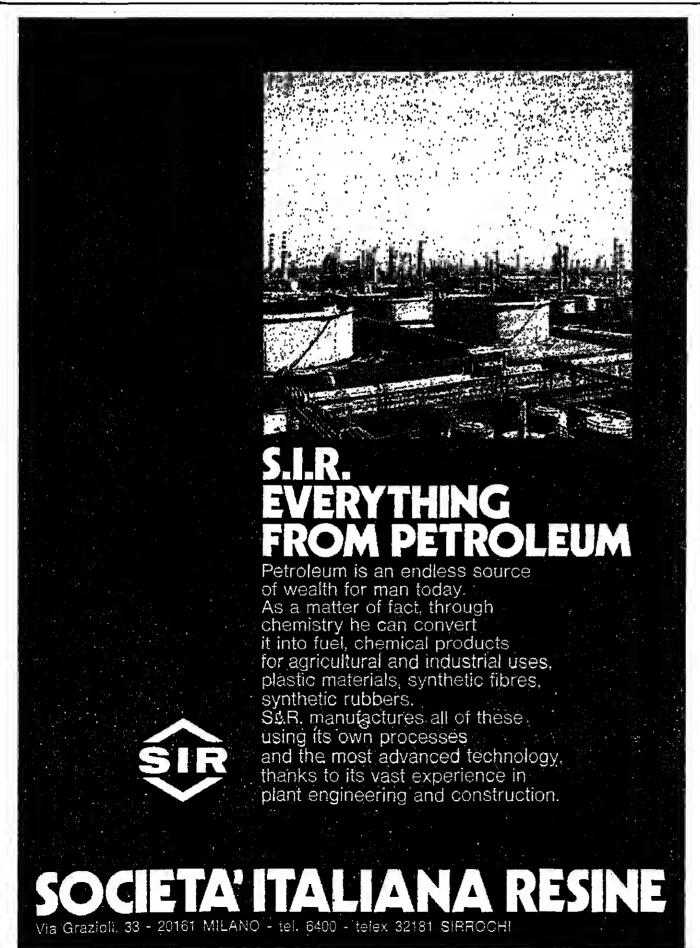
So much for 1971, the year in a which the organization for Eco- is nomic Cooperation and Develop- 1 ment and the Bank of Italy both is had predicted a boom in Italy. es The forecasts for 1972, while if

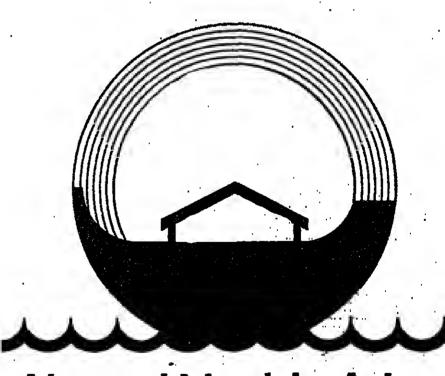
still optimistic, have been more acautious. In Februar the Bud-get "listry suggested that y, growth this year could be about 5 18 percent. That figure was cited, also, by the employers' federation Confindustria. The governmenthr ad economic fore ng in-stitution, ISCO, and the Bank of

stitution, ISCO, and the Bank off
Italy both forecast a growth off
about 3 1/2 percent, largely during the
the second half of the year.

The Italian conomy, necording
to experts, should be growing at
about 6 percent a year, a figure
which it has not approached for
the past three. But the 1972
forecasts are based on an assumpit tom that housing activity will. tion that housing activity will start to pick up. Also, the fore-on casters believe that the lack of private investment will be compensated for by - strong rise in investment by state-owned hold-be ing companies.

For all of its optimism, how leever, ISCO may have been over on cantious in terms of exports which it predicted would increaseh-(Continued on page 11, col. 6.) has





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## Economy Imperiled by Labor Crisis

(Continued from Page 10.) Alignistic that their British part-YThers will not call for a divorce voin the wake of the alump in in )rofits.

They cite two reasons for Pirelli's poor showing: investment spending has flopped, and higher production costs caused by what whey call permanent managementlabor strife at the Italian company's plants.

Labor relations at Pirelli, indeed, are so bad thet recently the company's workers staged the first-ever international strike with their colleagues at Dunlop fac-tories in Britain. The idea was to protest against the threat of redundancies

An estimated 30,000 workers in oth countries joined in the unrecedented stoppage. In Britain was a day-long affair; in Italy, mere two-hour strike during very shift. As far as Britain 25 concerned the strike was 2 t of a flop. But the Italian mkers took it seriously enough invite a British comrade to dress an open-air strike rally

As the crisis mounted, Italy's sociation of manufacturers, nfindustria, took an unpreceuted step. It issued an open ter to the three trade union ifederations warning them: he situation is dramatic." The industrialists' association ied that if the unions' de- if union demands in some key

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by four giants, two of which have been experiencing problems that reflect the economic difficulties of the country.

stitute of Industrial Reconstruction), Montedison and ENI (National Hyrocarbon Company). Among the four, they produce about 10 percent of the gross national product and, in the past few years, there has been increasing cooperation by them to try to plug the gaps in Itely's industrial capacity. But at least two of them are suffering internally.

IRI, for example, is a state holding company that controls the three major commercial banks; it builds and operates

shipping fleet; it runs virtually all of the telephone system; it has almost all of the shipbuilding capacity, and owns half of the steel-making industry (Finsider). It is also involved in eement, food products, cars (Alfa Romeo), and has a key role in aeronautics and elec-

tronics. And IRI is complaining. Its president, Giuseppe Petrilli, cited strikes and union contracts for creating fiscal deficits. He concluded recently: "We are in a situation where the normal running of our system (in IRI) runs the risk of being terminated "

Montedison—the product of a merger in 1966 between Montecatini, a chemical giant, and Edison, an electric company—

in such disparate activities as mining and retailing, took in almost \$3.3 billion last year without turning a profit for the second year in a row. It is so far in debt and its plants are so outdated that it is unlikely make a decent profit for years, observers feel.

Montedison's problems are critical for Italy for two basic reasons: (1) the chemicals and synthetic fibers industries, of which Montedison is king, are the hinge on which rests countless other industries, and (2) the government is a big stockholder through shares held by

FNI. ENL another of the giants, is an integrated petroleum company which dominates petrochemicals, is involved in textiles and operates engineering and construction consortia.

Fiat's power has increased during the past decade in line with extraordinary and highly profitable growth. Besides producing all kinds of vehicles, engines and dabbling in certain vertically integrated activities such as steel making, it owns part of the sircraft complex and is involved in nuclear en-

gineering. But Plat, too, is complaining about the labor situation. For the past two years in a row, strikes cut production by more than 130,000 vehicles

The ramifications of these four giants in Italy are almost endless. Among them, they have a major part to play in almost all sectors of the economy. And conversely, almost anything that happens in any sector of the economy has an effect on one or another of

question in which the unions and management find themselves on common ground—they agree that the number of public holidays in Italy is far too high. At present, the average Italian worker enjoys 17 religious and state holidays every year, apart of course from his annual holiday (an average of three weeks) and his regular

Sunday off. Only Mexico rivals this time-off period, which is crippling in terms of lost production. To try to avoid this waste, union and management largely agree that many of these holidays could be transferred to the nearest Saturday or

Sunday. The only holidays that would remain untouched are those which concern "the central mysteries" of the Roman Catholic faith, such as the feast day of the Immacniste Conception, But before the holiday calendar can be pruned, the Vatican must give its approval. Although Pope Paul is believed to be in favor, the majority of Italian bishops are against the scheme that would virtually mean the scrapping of such holidays as the feast day of Saints Peter and

Paul This total of days off is not going to help Italy's trading relations with its partners in the enlarged European Community mar-ket. An industrialist in, say, Man-

But all the signs at the moment are that they are just as intranhibit how polarized the industrylabor situation and the political situations are.

(Continued from Page 10.)

in real terms by about 4 1/2 per-

months of 1972, up 8.1 percent

totaled \$7,212 bit on up in in her-

of 1972 at only \$260 million, com-

pared with \$693 million for the

The forecasts and the few

available figures are good signs. But the industrial leaders still

do not like the looks of things.

have been noted on several occa-

sions have so far always proved

overoptimistic and only partial,"

said Raffaele Girotti president

of ENI the national hydrocarbon

company—one of the industrial giants. "Productive activity con-

ployment is dropping," he said.

Petrilli, president of IRI, the

Institute of Industrial Recon-

"The fall of industrial invest-

ments has had no precedent since

the postwar period," Mr. Petrilli

said. He and the others are par-

ticularly disturbed by labor prob...

lems. Since the rights of full pay

for filmess were put into the con-

tract in 1969, he said, absences

the normal running of our system

runs the risk of being precluded."

Limit to Tension

Turning his attention to the

unions and the upcoming labor contract, Mr. Petrilli said, There

is an objective limit to the union

tension, and that is the capacity

would not be responsible as en-

trepreneurs if we did not state,

with a necessary force, a situa-

tion that can seriously hurt bur

society." He emphasized the ne-

cessity of profit, asking the unions

not to forget "the cost of many

innovations proposed" and to ac-

pay and increase in production,

of an economic system.

"The signs of recovery that

like 1971 period.

Business Confidence Is Needed

cent this year. Last week it announced that imports totaled "It is not the union claims and \$7,472 billion for the first five conflicts in the factories that have caused the crisis," said a spokesfrom 1971. But exports, it noted, man for the Italian Communist party, Italy's second largest politcent over last year's first five ical bloc, "It is the structural lacks and the nonrealization of months. That put Italy's trade deficit for the first five months reforms."

> The unions themselves, although clearly forces that have proved they can influence political and economic events, are having a struggle of their own. The three major organizations are CGIL, linked with the Communist party, CISL, linked to the Christian Democrats, and UIL, which is mostly Social Democratic. They have been holding merger talks, but political affiliations have aroused mistrust and antagonisms that have stalled the cementing of a united front with which to face management this fall.

tinues to stagger along and em-Nonetheless, in reaction to Mr. A similar bleak picture has been Petrilli's remarks, a spokesman painted recently by Guido Carli, Governor of the Bank of Italy, by for CISL commented: "It is an opportunity to warn all of the Leopoldo Pirelli, head of the Pirelli interests, and by Giuseppe Italian entrepreneurs that the difficulties of the unions' unification signify neither suppleness of the unions nor smaller determinastruction and har i of the Nation in the battle for contracts and reforms."

### On Weak Footing

How much influence the new government will have in the labor-industry confrontation this fall is difficult to foresee. In terms of legislating emergency for filmess have increased by 40 measures to bolster the economy, percent, especially in the cases of single days that fall between holi-days and weekends. "We are in it will be on a very weak footing. Christian-Democratic Premier Andreotti has formed a center a situation," he added, "where coalition, excluding the Marxist Socialist party, with which it had ruled Italy in a center-left coalition for 10 years. .

The new alliance, which includes the Democratic Socialists (non-Marxist) and the Liberals (conservative), and which has the backing of the centrist Republicans, has built-in difficulties. Its margins in parliament are very alim-10 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Depoties and only four seats in the 322-seat Senate Labor, as a whole, is not pleased by the exclusion of the Socialists, and even minor defections in the ranks of Social Democrats or Christian Democrats could stymle efforts by the new government.

cept the principle of a reasonable For these reasons, and others, parallel between improvement in many observers have predicted a short life for the new cabinet, perhaps no more than six months. To add to the new government's troubles, there has been widespread speculation recently that the lira will be devalued. The Treasury Ministry and the Bank

of Raly, however, have repeatedly dented that such a move is coming. But foreign exchange dealers believe it is inevitable.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade moved recently to end speculative pressure on the lira and to stop large movements of eapital abroad by ordering Italian banks to cease buying lire for other currencies from foreign banks. Under the new rule, foreign banks are unable to get from Italy's central bank foreign currencies in exchange for lire in their possession. The ruling applies only to bank notes.

### Swiss Affected

The move, aimed primarily at Swiss banks which receive large quantities of lire from Italians seeking to move capital abroad, is expected to last at least three months. But the Foreign Trade Ministry did not announce a date

for ending the restriction. The new control is along the lines of action that the left-wing parties have been requesting for some time, so that Italy could better benefit from its enormous tourist trade instead of having it somewhat offset by the outflow of capital.

If the restriction works, it remains to be seen whether the extra resources are channeled into capital investment rather than extra consumptions.

That is but a small question among a maze of question marks in what appears to be a pivotal year for Italy. Much depends upon how willing the major forces involved are to compromise. If the unions, employers and politi-cal leaders bargain and act toward a goal of economic recovery, Italy can begin cashing in on its

### Assets

And those resources are considerable. It has an available labor force unequaled on the Continent. It has a great deal of available land, relatively empty and very beautiful. It is completing a network of superhighways unparalleled in Europe. It has an efficient rail system and sea shipping advantages. And it is the Common Market nation best situated for developing Mediterranean markets.

How soon Italy will make best use of those advantages may be critical. As the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in its report on Italy last year:

"No economic system can withstand indefinitely, without serious damage, a situation in which the productive apparatus does not function normally."

## The Big Four Industrial Giants

ROME (IHI):-Italy's indus- stradas; it operates Alitalia and trial complex is basically run a large part of the merchant

The giants are Flat, IRI (In-

about half of the state auto-

international economic competi-

and flexing their muscles for the

warning as being nothing more

cited by Confindustria, however,

has been alling for a long time.

mands for higher pay and inskyrocket by between 40 and creased fringe benefits were 50 percent. granted, they could spark "growing unemployment, the collapse of reform programs and the push-

ing of Italy onto the sidelines of Still pushing their hard line big showdown, the labor unions quickly dismissed Confindustria's than a not-so-cunning attempt to create needless alarmism. Figures ecessors have had to face were frightening. It warned that the end of the second world war.

It is not only the demands of such key workers as the nation's 1.3 million metal mechanics or the 300,000 chemical industry employees that are pushing Italy to the brink of crisis. An astonishing "new deal" for the country's hundreds of thousands of domestic workers threatens to cause widespread unemployment in that sector, too.

Less than a decade ago any family with a white-collar worker as the breadwinner could afford a maid. Not now. And with the

and better social security benefits .. skyrocketing increases that will put them out of the range of most families. It is expected that because they will cost so much more, an estimated 30 percent of domestic-belp workers will be sacked.

In Rome alone, it is expected

sectors were met, labor costs could

Italy's switch to a center government after eight years of a center-left regime could worsen the labor situation if the Communist party—the largest in Western Europe—tries to mobilize the workers in a bid to topple the new coalition. If the call goes out millions of workers will be ready to walk off their jobs in an attempt to embarrass a government that is now tackling as tough a task as any of its pred-

start of a new national contract on July the first thousands more domestic workers - unmarried women and housewives out to earn some pin-money to augment the family budget—are going to price themselves right out of the mar-They will receive higher wages.

that more than 25,000 of them will lose their jobs as the woman of the house already combatting a constant rise in food prices decides to axe the maid and do the housework herself.

Italy's hopes of increasing industrial production by 7 percent this year already have been dashed. So have its ambitions of raising the real worth of salaries by 5 percent. The statistics cited by experts underline the glaring danger to the country's competitiveness on the world markets.

If, for instance, those metal mechanics following the "hot autumn" round of negotiations were to receive an average pay increase of 20,000 lire (\$32) a month, then production costs in that sector next year would be hiked by more than 13 percent. And in the threeyear period before the national contract expires again the eventual rise in costs could be more like 40 percent,

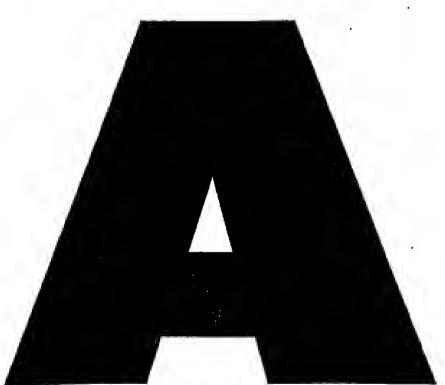
Little wonder, then, thet Turin's authoritative "La Stampa"an esteemed daily newspaper owned by Flat-called for firmer guidelines from the government to try to curb the negative effects of pay increases. In its Page One editorial, it added: "The government must say how far the pay increases are compatible with the country's economic programs. Only then can the new contracts avoid dragging the economy from crisis to disaster and restore faith."

. It is difficult to find an ontimist in Italy's troubled industrial world today. The good old days when the lira constantly won an international financial newspaper's annual "Oscar" as the world's top currency have long

faded. There seems to be only one

chester, England, trying to make a deal with a Milan firm may lose patience when he finds that be cannot make telephone contact because Italy is celebrating a religious holiday that he has never heard of.

"Without that," he said, "we The Italian bishops are studypreclude the engagement of preing the plan to switch holidays, portance for a modern enterprise." Reactions to the cries of crisis\_ sigeant as the most militant labor may seem typical, but they ex-



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> And in addition: through its partnerships in Aeritalia and Grandi Motori Trieste, Fiat is involved in space programmes, aeronautics, the construction of large marine engines, and, through Impresit, in the realization of great civil engineering projects all over the world: dams, roads, harbours, bridges; tunnels, land reclamation, civil and industrial building. Turin (Italy) In 150 countries of the world.



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Summary Financial Statement at December 31, 1971

Desired Triming St	attment at D	сещоет.
Balance Sheet		
Assets	Fr.	Liabilities
Cash on hand, with Swiss National Bank and on postal check account	74'602'838.23	Balance o banks at s
Balances with other banks on sight		Balance o banks on
Business with other banks on time	21'346'126.53	Checking and sight
Bills receivable		Time dep
Current unsecored loans	10'445'104.90 44'717'460.50	Deposit and
Current secured loans	136'904'586.75	Medium-to
Unsecured fixed advances and loans	23 647 080.25	Checks an
Secured fixed advances and loans	111'927'340.78	Other liab Capital St
Advances to public authorities	2'674'428.68	Participati certificate
Mortgages	<b>38'555'048.25</b> .	General re
Securities and permanent holdings	29'611'000.00	Special res
Other real estate holdings	2'282'000.00	Profit carr
Other assets	2'023'982.27	
	736'679'004.33	
Guarantees	41 210 774.55	Guarantees

Fr.
6'862'796.80
145'678'272.65
186540780.85
200'105'089.02
73,557,555.53
35 039 000.00
20°246.00
23125263.48
25 000 000.00
5'000'000.00
12'000'000.00
23'000'000.00
750'000.00
736'679'004.33
41 210 774:55

Profit and Loss Account		
Expenses	Fr.	Income
Interest paid	18'684'695.18	Balance brough
Bank directors and staff	5'671'404.60	from previous
Contribution		Interest receive
to staff welfare fund	474`984.00	Commissions
General and office expenses	3'000'714.46	Proceeds from
Taxes and assessments	3'333'051.20	Proceeds from

2'676'471.57

Profit carried forward 650 000.00			
Net profit 1971	7'450'000.00 8'100'000.00		
	41 941 321.01		

Depreciations and provisions-

Income	Fr.
Balance brought forward from previous year	650*000.00
Interest received	25°550°908.70
Commissions	10'525'188.68
Proceeds from bill holdings	3'940'704.70
Proceeds from securities	962'303.57
Other items	312*215,30

41'941'321.01

Italy.

## Tourism: A Strong Industry in Transition

By Christina Lord

ROME (IHT).—Tourism is up in Italy this year, but the tourist industry is not taking it for granted. Competition is way up, too, and tourism leaders agree that Italy must offer something more than hospitality and natural

"The days of just kissing hands and providing a clean room are over," says Giovanni Torresin, of the Institute for the Assistance to the Development of the South

"Recently other countries have made themselves known, especially in the Mediterranean. Italy must make a greater effort abroad to keep the interest of tourists," says Sandro Sorbelli, director of the Italian Tourism Company

"We must think about modernizing. We have to wake up," Mr. Torresin counsels the tourist

"They call it an industry," says Luigi Pellegrini of CIGA, a chain of deluxe and first-class hotels in Italy, "but it is operated in the style of handkorafters, with family-type hotels. Therefore, when there is a sudden boom, they are unprepared for it. There are no offices for marketing, selling, making the product more

### 20 Percent Hike

Meanwhile, the Italian State Tourist Department (ENTT) reports that there has been an increase of 20 percent during the first quarter of this year over 1971. That figure, of course, can be misleading, since last year's first quarter was down 11 percent from 1970. But still, there was an increase overall last year, despite widespread strikes and labor unrest.

Nonetheless, the leaders see a need for concern, not so much about what Spain, Yugoslavia Israel and others are doing, but about what Italy should be doing to keep and increase its share of the market.

What is being done to meet the competition? Mr. Sorbelli of CIT echoes a common sentiment in the tourist business: "We'd like to make publicity more a scientific study. Until recently it

The days of just kissing hands and providing a clean room are over and competition for the tourist's lira is getting tougher, but the first quarter of this year shows an increase over the corresponding period last year.

was only general: 'Come to Italy; there's sunshine.' Now we're trying to appeal to specific segments of the market."

One of the biggest and most successful of those segments is group tourism, because, as Mr. Sorbelli points out, "you spend less, taking advantage of cheaper transportation and hotel rates."

The assurance of groups provides a cushion for hotels abling them to hold down their prices, knowing pretty well how many guests they will have during the season. Therefore the benefits of group tourism ideally are felt by individual travelers as well as members of groups, Mr. Sorbelli savs.

Mr. Sorbelli forecasts a 10 pe cent increase in tourism in Italy by the end of this year. He bases that figure on a general rise in tourism all over the world, and on the present currency situation "Most European currencies bave

risen with regard to the U.S. dollar more than the Italian lira has," he says, "so the exchange in Italy is comparatively good." Other companies are equally optimistic about group tourism. TWA reports a 28 percent increase in passengers to Rome during the first four months of 1972 over the same period last Its Getaway program, launched last year, has netted an impressive 60 percent jump in group tour sales for the company.

### Rise in Japanese

"We're going into the tour business in a hig way," says a TWA spokesman. "We've got our own credit card, second only to American Express; we've got our own One million Getaway guides have been sold, Our program is having tremendous sucess hecause people get more for their dollars traveling in organized tours. They know exactly how much their trip is going to cost them, and anything else is

A spokesman for American Express, which is an old hand in the group tourism business, also says that 1972 is so far "better than an excellent 1971." Americans, Japanese, Europeans and South Africans are coming to Italy in increasing numbers.

"Our big increase, of course the Japanese market," says David Loretto, managing director of American Express. "We deal with them a lot because we can offer them a worldwide organization."

"Turismo di massa"-mass tourism-as Mr. Sorbelli calls it, may indeed be the current revolution in the field. And, according to many who are familiar with travel trends, it is here to stay. But it is not all benefits and bargains. Hotels, in particular, often equate accepting groups with a loss of independence or

"Organized tourism is beneficial but dangerous," says Mr. Pelle-grini of CIGA. "It involves a sort of love/hate on the part of hotel managers. Tour operators oring the hotel business, but this business also gives them control

"A middle-size European hotel is much smaller than a middlesize American hotel," he con-tinues, "perhaps about 200 rooms compared with 600. For this reason a European hotel like the Grand (one of the CIGA chain) can be deluxe in the true sense of the word, as an American hotel can't, because it's too big. Big hotels must take groups, and this means you can't have the same service as you can for in-

"The meals, for instance-once they are prepared on a large scale they are no longer deluxe. And the atmosphere changes when you accept groups. One hundred people entering a hotel at once is going to mean noise and confusion no matter bow nice the group is. And this scares away the other clients."

In spite of the few protests against groups, other branches of the tourist business ere seeing them as the means for continuing an upward curve in the number of visitors to Italy, by taking up the slack that is inevitable in the off-season months.

In the summer it is difficult to find a room: in October and November you can take what you Tike," says Mr. Loretto of American Express. "So we have or-ganized some off-season tours which we call our fall and spring program, at lower rates than the summer season, and including travel from the States. For instance art tours, theater tours, opera tours, to appeal to people who can take a week's vacation

CIT also is conducting offeason tours with the purpose of filling the traditional winter gap in bookings. In collaboration with large American companies, Mr. Sorbelli says, CIT organizes in-centive tours and business conferences in Italy, taking care of reservations, conference - hall space and sightseeing. A company may award these week-long tour packages as a sales-incentive prize to employees, or simply hold a conference or workshop in Italy to mix business with

"This could work to mean fewer yearly price increases," Mr. Sor-belli says, "because botels wouldn't have to count on an empty winter,"

The outlook, according to Mr. Sorbelli, is good "rather than excellent," partly because of the strikes last year, partly dne to the increased prices in Italy following the signing of new con-

"We didn't raise our prices this year on purpose," Mr. Ganz continues, "while most places go up eight to 10 percent every year as a rule. But we figured that a tourist who last year paid \$45 this-year pays \$52 just due to the dollar exchange. So even without our raising prices he is pay at ing more, though we don't make

What cifects have there be from last year's strikes? "The are things that get taken stride," says Mr. Sorbelli, "May to in America this is something I to worry about, but to a French man or an Englishman-they 5 too, have strikes."

This seems to be true. Despite es the various strikes last year-byht hotel workers, sanitation workers and small so-called hiccup strikes by railway and airport personnel. there was en increase in the number of tourists in Italy over at 1970. And that increase is showing no signs of falling off.

The airlines ere as optimistic by as the hotels. An Alitalia spokesman forecasts a 10 percent in a crease over 1971 in spite of the fact that for the first quarter of this year its bookings were down from last year. The spokesman for TWA announces that next significant increase is expected in during this summer "becau: 19 wc're already full."

Italy's tourist industry en efford to be confident. As or gravel agency leader put the Personally I'm not afraid. People travel more and more. They more curious, they want to more. More people are become sensitized to travel, made want to travel. People keep coing to Italy. They find a mid cosm here. Mountains, plains, a little of everything to suit

adds: "Italy is constantly try to expand and increase her fac ties to correspond to the med level of what tourists around world demand of a country."

But, he adds, "The central g ernment, which ought to fac tate and contribute to th developments, often cannot a efficiently on a practical bas because of bureaucratic structs which are inadequate, and cause of a lack of funds to al overnment agencies to opci in the way they would like.

"We ought to have finan backing in proportion with benefits to be had from touri A company calculates, perl three to five percent of proceeds to be spent on publi We get, for tourism promot about .001 of the intake i tourism."

Italy, however, doesn't seen; be suffering.

## ISTITUTO MOBILIARE ITALIANO

Annual Meeting-June 22, 1972

Borri, to approve the Balance Sheet and Reports for the Institute's

The Board of Directors' Report, read by Mr. Borri, contains an extensive review of the activities of IMI, which in the past year have shown further significant developments. Their highlights are reflected in the following figures (data converted into U.S. dollars): new loan epplications received totaling \$6,533 million (747; over the preceding year); loan agreements signed totaling \$1,527 million (+41%), or \$1,529 million if we include the transactions entered into by the Autonomous Section for Maritime Credit. As of March 31, 1972, the Institute's outstanding loans amounted to \$6,532 million (+14%).

The following is the breakdown of IMI's loan agreements signed by main classes; investment financing \$1,250 million (+50%); ex-

hy main classes: investment financing \$1,250 million (+50%); export credit financing \$237 million (+6%); financial credit to foreign countries \$3 million (+38%). countries \$26 million (+32%); loans to non-residents \$14

From a geographic standpoint. 58% of the investment loans related to projects in Southern and Insular Italy.

A specially large expansion was registered in industrial investment financing (+74%). The main recipients were the following

industries: engineering (\$351 million), petrochemicals (\$306 million), metallurgy (\$310 million); food processing, textiles and paper (\$31 million each),
The Report stresses that the loans extended to industries (\$1.008 million, of which about one third for the constructions of new plants) have contributed to the implementation of investment programs for \$1,759 million and expected to provide over 28.000 jobs. During the year, 47 new coocerns were established with the Institute's financial support of which 24 in the South of Italy. The loans to enterprises operating in the service and utilities sector (\$182 million of which \$129 million in the telecommunications sector) registered a 45° increase.

utilities sector (\$182 million of which \$128 million in the telecommunications sector) registered a 4% increase.

In the course of the fiscal year the Institute has started the activity, pursuant to Title I of Law No. 184 of March 22, 1971, for the restructuring of industrial enterprises. In this connection, it is stressed that the Institute has been methodically supporting the enterprises in the drafting of appropriate plans, striving to encourage cooperation among several enterprises, with a view to promotiog the solution of problems on an intercorporate basis in the framework of the special features of each individual sector.

As regards the special operations for the account of the Government, the Report dwells on the R & D Fund, which has consolidated its character as a permanent instrument for the support of industrial research. With the approval during the year of additional financing

On June 22, the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of Istituto
Mobiliare Italiano (IMI) was held in Rome, chaired by Mr. Silvio
Borri, to approve the Balance Sheet and Reports for the Institute's

totaling 31 million dollars and the establishment of two new research companies, the total amount of financing approved by
IMI silvice the inception of this Fund has exceeded the initial

IMI since the inception of this Fund has exceeded the initial 172 million dollars

The transactions entered into during the 40th year heve brought the amount of IMI's outstanding operations as of March 31, 1972, to 6.592 million dollars, of which 94% against the Institute's own funds and 6% under "special operations" (i.e. the operations turned over to IMI by the Government for specific economic-policy purposes and financed out of public funds).

IMI's domestic fund-raising activity has been developing without special problems, in view of the liquidity condition prevailing in the Italian economic system. During the 40th fiscal year, IMI has placed bonds on the Italian capital market in the amount of 703 million dollars, plus subscribed bonds now being issued totaling 222 million dollars, and bonds for term delivery totaling about 292 million dollars. As of March 31, 1972, IMI's bonds outstanding in Italy totaled 4,653 million dollars, with a 9% increase during the year. Foreign-currency loans have been contracted on foreign markets to a total amount equivalent to 198 million dollars: at the end of the 40th fiscal year, IMI's foreign-currency borrowing totaled 696 million dollars

During its tenth year of activity, the "Credito Navale"-Sezione

During its tenth year of activity, the "Credito Navale" Sezione Autonoma dell'IMI (Maritime Credit—Autonomous Sections of IMI) has extended maritime-credit loans totaling about 103 million dollars. Outstanding loans as of March 31, 1972, totaled 490 million dollars.

490 million dollars.

The Report stresses that, at the end of the Institute's 40th fiscal year. IMI's active role in the events of Italy's economic life during the last four decades has gained for it increasing prestige both in Italy and abroad. This performance, in addition to bringing about a rapid growth of activities in quantitative terms, has enabled the Institute to build up a wealth of experiences and skills, continuously enriched by an increasing degree of activity diversification and by a steady improvement in operating methods.

After a brief review of the trends on the capital market, the Report finally introduces the Institute's balance sheet and profit and loss giatement showing that, after the largest allocation to

Report finally introduces the Institute's balance sheet and profit and loss statement showing that, after the largest allocation to the risk fund permitted by the tax law and after the customary depreciation allowances, the profits totaled \$14,019 thousand. The Board proposed that \$9,783 thousand of this sum be allocated to the Ordinary Reserve Fund and that \$4.127 thousand be distributed to the Shareholders Cheing the equivalent of an 8% dividend reserve funds and bringing forward the residual on paid-in capital stock), allocating part of the balance to other After the reading of the Board of Auditors' Report, the Shareholders' Meeting unanimously approved the Board of Directors' and Board of Auditors' Reports and decided in conformity with the recommendations made by the Directors.

Four factories in Italy





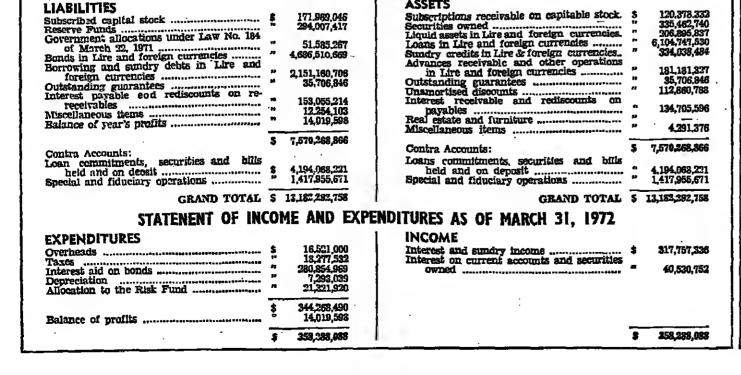




Chemical Products for Industry

Chemicai Products for Agriculture; Plastic Materials Cosmetics and household articles

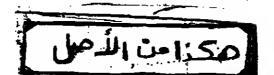
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BALANCE SHEET SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 31, 1972 (40th Fiscal Year)

(Dollar equivalents calculated at the rate of Lit. 581.50 per U.S. Dollar)

**ASSETS** 



## Mezzogiorno Shows Gains, jut Gap With North Remains

th economic gap. But the gov-onent hopes that the newly seved law for siding the elepment of the South will

ias callyl, the new law provides through 1975. But more portantly, it has changed some the criteria for state invention in the Mezzogiorna t has transferred the re-usfullity for over-all coordina-1 from the Cassa to the In-ministerial Committee for

sammic Planning (CIPE), he Cassa per il Mezzoglorno, been endowed with \$5.165 ion, as well as the possibility commit another \$2.4 billion the period of 1975-30. The is approach to promoting with hasn't changed. There thankeld incentives in the ms of soft loans and cash nts (with some changes);

### Emphasis on Jobs

fore important, CIPE will have power to approve further aid avestments considered in a rity category because of the see of location and/or the e of activity to be carried out. I the over-all emphasis is an seasing the number of jobs. ey are seeking in particular labor-intensive ets to be located in develop-

furth criticism has been level-at the government in the past ause the incentives had been heavily weighted in favor of stal rather than labor. That misnes accounted for the soied cathedrals in the desert, b as a steel mill in Taranto from the location of con-

zers of finished steel.
Long with financial incentives, s new compulsory that 40 permade in the South and that percent of the investments by e-centrolled industries be posted there.

important change, also, is the local authorities now meipate in the execution of street programs. With instructure, the Casse will fi-ace enly those works closely sted to industrial development trects, shipping facilities, aspectation and communicaz zetworks-while the regional have responsibility teneral infrastructure—roads,

spilon, aqueducts, etc. and the new law discourages estments in already congested as, particularly in the overppenies with a capital of morein \$8,000 and any investment reding \$11,300 must be report-

ministry can then oppose the pro-ject if it is let that the location is congested (to be determined by CIPE) or if sdequate manpower is unavailable. If a company derides to go ahead with its invest-ment despite the Budget armis-try's objections, it will be fined

25 percent of its investment These, then, are the basic averages through which the government hopes to solve the north-south economic gap. It does not expect a quick mirscle. As IASM's economist, Mr. Cosentino, has said, the problem until now has been one of too much speed. "We hope that in 10 years the number of niew jobs, will rise to

number of new jobs will rise to solve the crisis, he says. Here is a summary of the ma-jor benefits provided by the new iegislation:

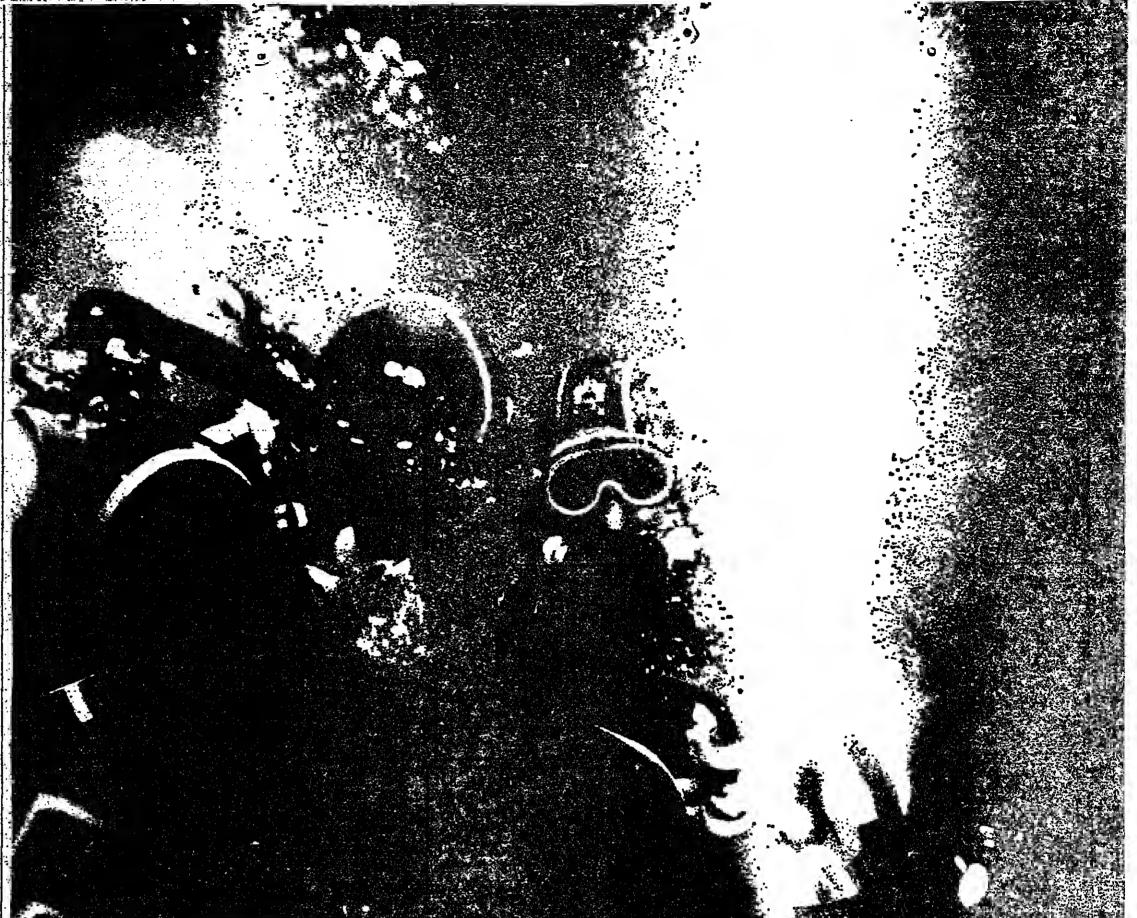
Companies that invest up to \$3.5 million are eligible to receive grants of 35 percent of fixed investment costs (roughly speaking, the entire cost of plant construction, setting up, equipment and machinery). That percentage can be raised to 45 percent if the plant is situated in an area where the population is being rapidly siphoned off by a large emigration rate. A further contribution of the party of the property of the party of the part tribution of up to 5 percent is available if the area in which the plant is slated requires special works for road, electricity, water and other infrastructures, and if it is necessary to undergo ex-penses for personnel training. The company is also eligible for soft loans of 35 percent of total invest-ments, representing the value of fixed investments plus the costs of stock for a productive cycle.

\$2.5 million and \$8.3 million, the outright grants stretch from a minimum of 15 percent to a max-imum of 20 percent, and the soft loans from 35 to 50 percent.

Tor investments of more than \$3.2 million, government grants range from 7 to 12 per-cent and low-interest loans from 30. to 50 percent.

OTPE on the basis of priorities in the national plan and within the range of the foregoing per-centages, makes the case by case decisions on the final amount of grants and soft loans for each project. The three classes of invectments also benefit from a further contribution equal to 10 percent of the cost of machinery and equipment included in the project if such machinery and equipment are manufactured in the Mezzogiorno. That offer also extends to the cost of equipment installed to combat pollution.

In order to obtain capital grants, the companies must demonstrate their own available financial resources exceeding or equaling 30 percent of planned total investments.



# ENI 1971

## Target of significance reached in a difficult year.

Sales: 1,865 billion lire (+16.5%) - Investments: 472 billion lire (+4.2%) - Employment: 76,335 persons (+6.4%)

in 1971. The production of crude oil in Italy and abroad (Tunisia, First, Cater, Nigeria and the North Sea) reached 11.8 million tons (+38.5%) and of natural gas, in Italy only, 12.4 billion cum. (+24%). At the end of the year, AGIP and its associates were exploring for petroleum in 21 countries on leasehold areas totalling over 1 million sq.km.

Reinforcing the policy for autonomy in the energy sector on both Italian and European levels, increasing the availabilities of oil, particularly in the Mediterranean area, the opening of new opportunities for Italy to play a greater part in the context of inter-national economics; these are the principal objectives ENI proposes and intends to pursue.

In order to contribute to a positive evolution of the complicated international oil situation, ENI has started a movement intended to open the way for European oil companies to take the initiative of direct dealing with producer countries of the Third World. The aim is to create a basic European policy under which direct negotiation between European consumer and the various producer countries may take place in the common interest which both sides have for maintaining balanced economic development. Within this context national oil companies of Faropean consumer countries are called upon to assume positions of increasing commitment and responsibility with regard to energy imports.

In addition to its efforts in the petroleum sector, ENI is also active in the nuclear sector currently engaged mainly in exploration for manium and production of fuel elements for nuclear power reactors. acting often in concert with other Italian and with foreign

The natural gas transmission system of ENI in Italy was extended to a total of 3,714 km. by the end of 1971. An additional 5,000 kilometers are currently being constructed, engineered or planned. The new main trunks, laterals and spurs connected into the system in South Italy during the year were instrumental in increasing demand for natural gas for civilian uses, which rose to 27% of the total demand as compared with 24% the year before.

The importation of liquefled natural gas from Libya began, and projects were under way for constructing pipelines to import natural gas from Holland and the U.S.S.R. These are events which open a new era not only for strengthening security of supply for Italy, and incidentally for reducing potential atmospheric pollution, but also for stimulating development of a future common European

More than 29 million tons of petroleum products were made available by the ENI group to markets in Italy and foreign countries. Retail sales of motorcar gasoline through group outlets in Italy rose 5.4%, an amount greater than that of total sales in the country.

petroleum products, aiming for an effective increase in cificiency and containment of operating costs.

An energetic stimulus for reinvigorating the national chemical industry is represented by the current ENI program to potentiate and diversify the productive structure of ANIC, the chemical processing and refining arm of the group.

Of particular interest in the development of this program are initiatives such as planning in concert with BP for construction of the world's largest plant for production of synthetic protein from petroleum fractions, directly connected with zootechnical development; or the preparations for production of chemical products used in pollution abatement systems. Also in this program are the production of new types of plastic materials such as high density polyethylene, polypropylene, advanced types of fibers such as bicomponent acrylles. Being planned are two new factories for fabricating 35,000 tons per year of plastic products, some of which are expected to find increasing use in the housing construction

Furthermore, group potential in the man-made fiber field is to be greatly increased when the large complex now under construction in the Tirso Valley (Sardinia) is completed with capacity for producing more than 100,000 tons a year of acrylic and polyester fibers. This will be in addition to expanding capacity of the fiber facility at Pisticci (South Italy).

For the year of 1971, group chemical industry production held up well on the whole despite general weakness of the national eco-nomic situation. Exceptions were for synthetic rubbers, which fell slightly (-1%), and hydraulic caments (-11%). Chemical fiber production rose to 37,700 tons (+81%) due mainly to new units coming on stream; aromatics production gained 58% to total 161,500 tons, and synthetic resins totaled 223,000 tons (+33%). Fertilizer production was 342,000 tons (+1%).

The group textile sector, where a continual process of integration under LANEROSSI has been in procress for several years. Was able to satisfactorily maintain production and market position notwithstanding the economic crisis and associated labor agitation. There are still a number of critical problems to be faced in this sector by LANEROSSI and its various subsidiaries, both because of the general unhealthy condition of the textile market and the particular exigencies connected with restructuring and technological updating of the mills which became part of the group in 1970. Outstanding results were reported for 1971, particularly by the ready-to-wear garment making and marketing affiliates of the group. Activities in the engineering, construction and pollution abatement fields play an increasingly important role in group overall affairs. SNAM PROGETTI (engineer-constructor), SAIPEM (construction-

and more natural gas were produced by the ENI group.

In 1971, as in previous years, ENI continued to expand and ration—
well drilling, offshore work) and NUOVO PIGNONE (mechanical manufacturing, instrumentation) remained highly active during the year and were successful in acquiring substantial backlegs of work for the future, particularly in Algeria, Libya and Iraq.

TECNECO, a subsidiary company formed in 1971 for highly specialized engineering and development work in the field of environmental protection and pollution abatement, began intensive activity under an ENI program for eventual elimination of all sources of pollution connected with group systems and processes. The new company, which is also cooperating on ecology and environment problems with local regional authorities, has already obtained initial recognition abroad as well as in Italy from industries outside

Heavy increases in costs, particularly for employment (-19.6%). and prices of raw materials and services (+17.7%), contrasting with a lesser gain in revenues (+14.6%), were significant characteristics of the group's consolidated income statement for 1971. The less florid increase in revenues resulted principally from the failure of certain new plants to be complete on schedule due to ahortages and work stoppages stemming from labor troubles which afflicted practically the whole national industry during the year.

Consolidated sales of goods and services by the group totalled 1,865 billion lire (+16.5%). Excise taxes on these sales summed up to 521.4 billion lire leaving net sales of 1,843.8 billion (+13.9%). Value added amounted to 609.7 billion lire (+10.7%). The total value of fixed assets was 2.392.1 billion life on which (excluding plants still being constructed for 498.8 billion) accumulated depreciation and depletion allowances reached the equivalent of 48.7% at year-end

The annual consolidated writeoff for depreciation and depletion for the year 1971 amounted to 181.7 billion lire (-4.5%) from the amount the previous year. New investments in property, plant and equipment totalled 472.4 billion lire (+42%).

Investments during the next five-year period are expected to rise ' to a point where the value of consolidated group fixed assets should be about double the amount shown for 1971.

The total paid-in capital investment of the Republic of Italy in ENI, the holding and parent company of the group, at the end of 1971 was 683.9 billion lire, equal to approximately 20.2% of the

group fixed assets. At December 31, 1971, the employees of the ENI group were 6.4% more than the year before for a total of 76.335 persons, 11.716 of which were working abroad. Of the total employment by the group in Italy, it is notable that 27.6% were working in the South.

For further information in the United States, contact: AGIP U.S.A. Inc., 437 Madison Are., New York 10022. Tel.: (212) 758-4650 New York

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### ENI GROUP - CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET ENI GROUP-CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT LIABILITIES **ASSETS** CURRENT ASSETS 1970 1971 (Billion lire) (5∭)¢c 1920 1976 IST1 (Billion live) Sales of: 323.5 130.9 233.7 215.3 Notes and leans payable to banks ... 453.4 Petroleum products and natural gas ... Current portion of long-term debt Accounts parable to suppliers Other accrued liabilities 133 4 Marketible securities Customers' notes and accounts receivable Other receivables Advances and prepaid expenses 53.4 69 1 409.4 219.8 430 B 214.8 18.1 285.7 254.7 1 1,302.0 15; g 1,531.2 171.2 Total petroleum sector .... Petrochemicals and cement ..... 1.955.5 1.373.8 Inventor Current portion of capital receivable for suthorized increase in appropriations investment of 45.3 21.3 23.0 305.8 7.8 LONG-TERM DEET 630.5 \$53.5 Other current assets ...... 1,601.2 1,865.2 32.4 10.1 10.2 Tota-pet and dividends ...... 1,810.2 1.526.7 other bank debts Total current access ...... Other income mon-recurring income management 192.5 597 2 1.004 3 1,870.0 1,363.9 INVESTMENTS Employee service and separation allowance and 25.3 4.2 solidated confiles .... 152.2 75.7 Interest bearing scourities ...... other reserves and anteholders in affiliated COSTS, EXPENSES AND TAXES 279.6 130 0 127.5 27.5 24.9 companies and reserves ........ Capital receivable for anthorized but unpaid ap-833.0 52;.4 PROPIETARY CAPITAL AND RESERVES: Profes tails Depreciation, depiction and retirements. Interest and other financial charges .... propriations investment, net of current portion 181.7 100.2 Shewn above Property, plant and equipment less accumulated depreciation and depletion \_\_\_\_\_ 73.1 2,903.0 1,247.2 3,264.7 1,896.7 1,074.3 10 1 8.2 3.2 Special reserve fund Pooling of interesting adjustments 1.655.8 1,630.7 39 3 28.9 12.4 8.5 1,925.9 38.0 37.3 0.2 8.0 1,958.5 72.1 3 k 39 Underethated her income (ENI- ...... - 3.3 Prepaid and deferred charges ....... 900 1.112 3 Income according to minority interests 8 227 4 0,690.7 TOTAL LIABILITIES ..... TOTAL ASSETS ..... 3.953.4 2,592.7 --8.8 Net income secretar to INI ...

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OBVIOUSLY, MR. VON

KRUMP, THE 'LIGHT OF LEIPZIG'

DID NOT REMAIN ON THE

BOTTOM OF THE GULF

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NO, MR. KIRBY, THE DIAMOND

NEXT RE-

ONLY TEN

YEARS AGO



## BRIDGE,

By Alan Truscott

If countries competing in the recent World Team Olympiad had been ranked like boxers. Turkey would no doubt have

won the flyweight class.

Turkey has had limited international experience, and has fewer than 200 players, technically insufficient to qualify for membership in the World Bridge Federation. Yet the Turkish téam defeated three favored agusds—Australia, Franca and Taiwan—and finished seventh out of 39 teams with 63 percen only three victory points behind Britain.

Aggressive bidding by Nehmet Kortay helped Turkey defeat Taiwan, 20 to 0, and, as it turned out, prevented the Chinese from reaching the semifinal.

In response to his partner's opening bid (one spade), East scraped up a response of one notrump, which was forcing in the partnership methods. South naturally doubled, and West made a somewhat surprising pass.

NORTH **♦ 6** ♥ Q943 O J952 WEST (D) EAST ♠ K108532 A A4 Ø J10862 ♦ 10843 ₩ 83 ♣ QJ62 SOUTH ♦ QJ97 ♥ A7 ♦ AQ76 + AK5 Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding: West North East Pass 1 N.T. Dbl. 2 2 Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass 1 🛊 Pass Pass West led the spade five.

One no-trump doubled would have been a disaster for East-West, but most experts treat the double of a one no-trump regeneral rule that doubles of notrump are for penalties, so North had to select a suit. He hid two clubs, keeping the door open to the red suits at the two level. However Kortay bid an uninhibited three no-trump, and West led the spade five.

Dummy produced three points, as much as South could expect. There were 17 points missing, and the bidding strongly suggested that West held 11 or 12 and East five or six. When East won the first trick with the spade ace it was clear that West beld both red kings, so South immediately decided not to attempt a diamond finesse. As can be seen, his decision to play the diamond ace at some point is good for three tricks in the suit.

The defense was not the best, for West captured the spade jack with the king at the second trick and led a low club. This gave South three tricks in that suit, and he had no trouble in making one spade trick, two heart tricks, three diamonds and three clubs,



### DENNIS THE MENACE



"THERE ARE MORE THINGS IN LIFE THAN



PASSION TO KNOW

By Mitchell Wilson. Doubleday & Co. 209 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by C.P. Snow

WHAT makes people do science? What are scientists like? If some realistic answers haven't yet sunk into the non-scientific yet sunk into the non-scientific reading public, it isn't for the want of telling: from passages of autobiography, like G. H. Hardy's austere and beautiful "A Mathematician's Apology," down to James D. Watson's considerably less austere "The Double Helix," aided by biographers who are aided by biographers who are either scientists themselves, such as Emilio Segré and Martin Klein, or commentators who are not scientists, but have managed to inform themselves, as in the works of Ronald Clark.

The answers, of course, turn out to be very much what sensible men would have expected. Scientists are people very much like ourselves, often rather more stable than most other creative persons, and sometimes, though not always, fortunate enough to be born with a specific gift which at its highest level happens to be very rare. Not one man in a million, for instance, granted all the training in the world, and with total dedication, would be likely to make a significant contribution to theoretical physics. In less abstract and conceptual sciences, obsessiveness, energy, ambition—the qualities which make for achievements in most walks of life—can drive one a long way.

Mitchell Wilson has now carried out his own inquiry into these characteristics of scientists, and how they operate in different societies all round the earth—the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Soviet Union, Israel, Japan, India. On the first part of this job, though almost everything he has to say is sensible, he hasn't anything particularly novel to add. On the second, though, which might be called in fashionable jargon the ecology of science, he is very interesting, and his book, both temperate and international in spirit, has a genuine value.

Mr. Wilson is abnormally well qualified for what he has set out to do. He was trained as a physicist himself; and had the luck to study under L L Rabi and Enrico Fermi, two of the finest scientists who have worked in the United States in this century. He has written shrewd novels, largely concerned with the scientific life. His books are well known in the Soviet Union (though the blurb overstates its case in saying that he is one of the few American novelists who are translated there: nowadays. there are quite a lot). He appears not to be bothered by lan-guages, and conducted interviews wherever he traveled. He is a very good journalist, and I mean that, in the context of this book, as praise, not denigration. Sometimes he has the sparkle of a scientifically-trained John Gun-

ther, writing a new volume entitied 'Inside Science." Occasionally he is inexact.

About the United Kingdom, for instance, some of his facts are inaccurate or a number of years behind the times. The general picture doesn't convey a seriously wrong impression, but like other Americans he much underestimates the social mobility of British society. Some of the very greatest of British scientists and not only nowadays but in the 19th century—have come from the humblest of origins (e.g., Faraday, Rutherford), more than in any other European country. On the other hand, he is dead. right in one of his sharpest ob- 1 at servations. A very large proportion of the world's top scientists ally spring from not rich, but educated minor professional families and this appears to apply to the contemporary. Soviet Union the where it has caused a good dea for the contemporary are the service of beautifully as week as the contemporary. of heartburning, as much as to 100 eapitalist countries.

T.

Englishman with another obser vation. In Britain, we have for decades been worried by the fact. that, though we are still goo, it world standards at man bу by world standards at man, branches of pure science (after it the United States, as good; it any society), not much of the has made an impact on our industrial development. From M wilson's investigations, exact the same applies to countries; I have a Brance German in the same applies to countries of the same applies to countries diverse as France German Japan, and perhaps more un versally than that. The tale, one invests in pure resear doesn't pay practical divider, for a long time, if ever. Which by the way, is no argument? not investing it.

He also suggests, and this the most important question th he has to leave unanswered to no one in the world knows ti best conditions for scientifi creativity. Why have Jewish pe 2 ple made such an entirely disp. portionate contribution? If ar. one doubts that, he has only skim through the list of nam, of Nobel Prize winners. Why ha the United Kingdom, in its c cline in so many other field judged by the same criteridone remarkable work?

Does it depend on educations gifted children, wherever the can be identified with extrei Soviets—as Mr. Wilson explain his passage on the Sibert University at Akademgorodol are now doing precisely this. seems increasingly that a soci-has to pay a price, and perta-a very heavy price if it is so-to cherish excellence. Mr. V son's fieldwork leads to speci. which will be disconcert to a great many optimistic so

C. P. Snow's most recent w The Malcontents," a novel. @ New York Times.

## **CROSSWORD**

63 Yield

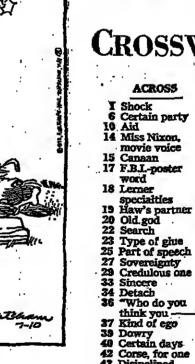
**ACROSS** 

Certain party

movie voice

Shock

By Will Wes



22 Search 23 Type of glue 25 Part of speech 27 Sovereignty 29 Credulous one 33 Sincere 34 Detach Who do you think you

37 Kind of ego 39 Dowry 40 Certain days 42 Corse, for one 43 Disinclined 46 Fonteyn costm Drunkards 49 Paul Bunyan's

11 Tang Mimics 52 Situation of 13 Lab activity conflict

53 Small mountain 16 Gown 56 Economic adornments expansion Rowan of 21 Figure-skating jump 24 Chopin, for one 25 Shelters "Laugh-In" Cheer 65 "Good Morning. 27 Characteristic 28 Word for Dolly 66 Fantasy 30 Kind of tax

67 Baseball spot 68 Oh, myl 69 Part of what 32 "Phineas" or "Rabbit" etc. means 35 "Awake and DOWN Sing" author 38 Rope-aided cliff I Indian nurse 2 Ashen 41 Egyptian god 44 Shetland inlet 45 Spanish river 48 Literary form Concerns of bankers and borrowers Collection of

50 Greek letter 52 Parcels out 53 Shindig 54 Capable of 55 Mine car information 5 Portuguese city 6 Spread out 7 Follow
8 Priest's garment
9 Eur. language
10 Bring into 55 Mine car 56 Good: Let. 58 Turkish chiefs 59 Nantilus captai accord 61 U.S. agency: 12 Baseball's Abbr. Slanghter 62 Kind of paintin

64 Vase

10 11 12 13 15 18 19 23 24 27 | 28 30 31 32 33 42.

حكذامن الأصل

THEN HOLLY GLOWSTEP FLED

DECORATE MY VILLA.

RECOVER THE

FIRST-WE'LL

DIAMOND

CONSIDER

POLICE

ACTION

LATER.

I RECOGNIZED IT INSTANTLY AND GOT IT FOR A TRIFLING SUM FROM A NEAR EAST

MANT WHO DID NOT KNOW ITS WORTH.

3 Homers

Braves' Hurler

Is Lifted in 3d

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPI) .-

The Pitisburgh Pirates routed

Denny McLein with a home-run

barrage today and went on to

Willie Stargell led off the sec-

and inning with his 17th homer

of the season and Bob Robert-

in the National League Eastern Division. New York lost to Los

Cubs 5, 19, Reds 9, 5

runs with a double and a home

run and Tommy Davis added

three more with a pair of singles

as Chicago completed a sweep of

a doubleheader by thimping Cin-

cinnati, 10-5, in the second game

after Ferguson Jenkins pitched a

Jenkins tossed a seven-hitter

as he pitched his first shutout of the season in beating the Reds

to register his 11th victory against

Astros 12, Cardinals 6

last three innings led to five un-

earned runs and enabled Houston

to score a 12-6 road triumph over

Dodgers 2, Mets 0

hit shutout as Los Angeles de-

feated New York, 2-0, at Shea

Stadium. Rookie second base-

man Lee Lacy paced the Dod-

gers' attack against Tom Seaver

with three hits, scoring a run

Giants 5, Expes 1

Dave Kingman's three-run

homer in the fifth inning led

San Francisco to a 5-1 road

victory over Montreal, Kingman

hit his 31st homer off loser Earl

Morton after Garry Maddox

doubled and Ed Goodson walked.

Padres 5, Phillies 4

San Diego scored three un-

earned runs in the third inning

and Clarence\_Gaston drove\_in

single runs in the fifth and sev-

enth as the Padres defeated

Philadelphia, 5-4, at Philadel-

Yankees 9, Twins 6

Reese of Minnesota tied a major-

league record for most pinch-hit

Sunday but New York held on to

defeat Minnesota on the road, 9-6. Reese's third career grand

slam tied him with Ron Nor-

they, a former National Leaguer,

for most pinch-hit grand slams

White Sox 5, Tigers 4

Rick Reichardt lined a single

over a pulled in outfield with the

bases loaded and none out in the

bottom of the ninth to score

Pat Kelly and give Chicago a 5-4

home triumph over Detroit in the

Royals 6, Indians 4

and boosted his batting average

to 309 in leading Kansas City to

a 6-4 road victory over Cleveland

in the first game of a double-

Athletics 3, Brewers 1

Amos Otis drove in four runs

first game of a doubleheader.

in a career.

header.

In the American League, Rich

and driving in the other run.

Claude Osteen itched a six-

Three St. Louis errors in the

seven losses

the Cardinals.

5-0 shutout in the opener. .

Carmen Fanzone drove in five

beat Atlants, 7-4, at Atlanta

Shot-Put Victory By Neil Amdur

MUGENE, Ore., July 9 (NYT) — A.m Ryun won a trip to his third Ylympics last night, but tension yok its toll on another giant ame in U.S. track and field, landy Matson.

The 25-year-old Ryun outran .0 rivals in the final of the 1,500neter run at the United States Olympic Track and Field trials, Joining the lanky Kansan in the chase for the gold medal in the metric mile at Munich will be Bob Wheeler, the promising 20-year-old Duke University accounting major from Timonium, Md., and second-place Dave Wottle. who qualified in the 800-meter run last week and remains unecided about an Olympic double. "I was pretty tired after toly's race," Ryun said, a broad alle on his face as he talked th newsmen 45 minutes after s victory. "I think the emotion the last 10 days has been very

The pressure of competing for ly three spots on the U.S. squad e particularly evident in the

Inside the Circle

n warm-ups, the 27-year-old tson unloaded several practice 6 around 69 feet and one alth effortlessly that splattered chalk at 70 feet. But once drama began inside the circle, son could manage no more 1 67 feet 5 3/4 inches, losing to George Woods, Al Feuer-1 and the surprise of the com-tion, Brian Oldfield. oods, the 305-pound silver

alist at Merico City, was the entry to surpass 70 feet with t was really freaky out there," rbach said of the pressure. represented the United as a 17-year-old schoolboy

he 1964 Olympics in Tokyo failed to survive the semis. He was the silver medalist the 1,500 behind Kipchoge

RYUN'S EXPRESS-Jim Ryun wins the 1,500-meter final at the U.S. Olympic trials.

again this year, and under considerably different circumstances than last night's final.

The race was run almost to Ryun's specification—a slow, cautious pace that allowed America's most glamorous track and field figure to unleash his patented closing kick that outdistanced the field coming off the last turn. Whether the runners were in-

timidated by the size of the field, the circumstances of an Olympic qualifying race, or Ryun's presence is conjecture. But when Duncan MacDonald and Willie Eashman cruised by the first quarter-mile in 62.1 seconds and the first half-mile in 2:05.4, the race was clearly in control of the

As late as the third lap, as Reg McAfee rushed up on the outside end took the lead, Ryun was 10th, but not far off the

As the gun starting the last lap sounded, Jere Van Dyk, Mac-Donald, Jerome Howe and Wheeler were bunched in front, with Wottle and Ryun tucked comfortably close, saving their kicks for the long backstretch and last

"I felt I had things in control," Ryun said. "All I wanted to do was move up at the 330 mark, to

a rival he undoubtedly will eee be in good position, then make my move at the 220 mark. With 220 left, I felt I should go."

> Standing and Cheering When Ryun challenged on the backstretch, the Hayward Pield crowd of 15,000 roared in anticipation. When he sprinted to the lead coming off the turn, and then turned briefly to assess the situation, the fans were standing

> equaled the world record, and Wheeler also emerged from the pack off the turn, but neither was about to challenge Ryun as he sprinted in the stretch, clearly dominant.

turnsbout for Ryun this year, after a series of incorsistent per-formances ranging from 3:57 to 4:19 miles. Last week, he finished. fourth in the 800, outkicked in the stretch by Wottle, Rick Wohlhuter and Ken Swenson for berths on the U.S. team, Ryun's 3:41.5 time lest night included a 51.5-second final quarter-mile.

Wottle finished second in 3:423. Wheeler, who seemed overloyed at the tape just sensing he had qualified for Munich, was clocked in 3:42.4.

The 200-meter ( '1 was won by Chuck Smith, with Larry Burto

## J.S. Marks Fall at Women's Track Trials

By Paul Attner EDERICK, Md., July 9 (WP). cey O'Neal correctly predicted the U.S. 100-meter hurdles d for women would be m last night, even to picking exact time. But she could oresee that a mid-race colliwith rival Patty Johnson cost her first place.

tead. Mrs. Johnson survived rm bumping and pulled away Miss O'Neel to win easily in econds, two-tenths of a secinder the US mark at the m's Olympic Track and

ther prognosticator, Kathy gond, proved even more suclge to break her U.S. record 400-meter dash by winning 3. three-tenths of a second

acie Larrieu set a third U.S. by winning the 1,500-meter 3 4:10.4, breaking her rec-4:14.4. The time was fiveof a second off the world L Francie Johnson of Philaa was second and Seattle's Brown third.

us thrower Olga Connolly, not breaking her U.S. recuelified for her fifth Olymith a fine throw of 170 feet hes. Long jumper Willye

ore Sports News On Page 9

Miss O'Neal, a 28-year-old physschool in Washington, said that "threw me off stride end I could

Miss O'Neal had to be content with a 13.3 time, good for second place and a place on the Olym-pic team. On Friday night, Miss O'Neal tied the U.S. record of 13.1 in a qualifying heat.

in the 400 by the end of the first 200 meters. From then on, it was a race against the clock. She won by about 20 meters and said afterward that she will break the world record of 51.0.

Overshadowed by the recordbreaking performances were su-perb showings by sprinters Bar-bara Ferrell and Jackie Thompson, javelin thrower Kathy Schmidt and shot-putter Maren Seidler.

Miss Ferrell, a silver medal winner in the 100-meter dash at Mexico City, won the 100 in 11.3, edging Iris Davis and Mattline Render. Miss Ferrell also finished eccond in the 200 to Miss Thompson, a 17-year-old high-school junior in her second major meet. Miss Thompson ran a career-best of 23.4.

By Lincoln A. Werden

Yesterday afternoon he was ed again when he threeat the first hole of the round in the Canadian colf championship. But to ie his round yesterday, sank a birdle at the 18th or a 72 to gain a 3-stroke ith a 54-hole total of 205. 40-year-old professional Pallas, whose last tour vicme in the Pensacola and p of three who were in mers-up spots at 208. Lou th Dave Hill, was one of The others were Bruce on of Australia and Phil who finished with on the last three holes

Australian equaled Rodclosing performance of in birdles at the last eens for his 70 over the Cherry Hill Golf Club f 6,751 yards. ad 8 73 for 209 to tie Aaron, and the day's low as a 65 by rookie Lanny the 1970 national ama-

wins Minicup, 1-0 DE JANEIRO, July 9 C. Brazil won the ministing Portugal, 1-0, with sinute goal by Jairzinho. d in a kick from Rive-

fifth Olympics, finished second in the long jump but has not made the Olympic qualifying standard.

ical education teacher at a high the contact with Mrs. Johnson never recover. We tapped arms about the sixth hurdle. It slowed me down but it didn't seem to

## ewer Leads Canadian Golf <sup>7</sup> 3 Shots After 3d Round

tT ERIE, Ontario, July 9 teur champion. Wadkins finished at 211 with Jim Dent, a 30-year-about a tiny putt he old black professional from Los for a par at the last Angeles who had a 72 after a 33 Lee Tovino trailed Brewer by seven after his 70 to be in a tie Palmer, Gary Player, 60-year-old Sam Snead and his nephew, J. C. Snead, all were at 213 along with Don Massengale.

After three-putting at the first hole for a bogey-5, Brewer winced. But he said later he felt relieved after holing a 20-footer at the second green for a hirdie. He was out in 35, or par, following two more bogeys and two birdies. He ran in birdies at the 13th and 14th also and then bagged the 18-inch putt at the last hole after recovering from a bunker. It was the last of six birdies.

THIRD-ROUND I	EADERS
ay Brewer	67-70-98 705
on Graham	67-62-72-2D8
Bruce Crampton	68-70-70-208
hil Rodgers	72-58-56-208
Dave Hill	70-66-73-209
Commy Agron	72-67-70-209
Bobby Mitchell	69-69-72-210
am Adams	67-72-71-216
Sunky Henry	65-74-71-210
rian Allin	70-73-67-310
m Deni	72-67-72-211
ensy Wadkins	73-73-65-211
cerie Besinan	69-70-73-212
Frier Jones	70-72-70212
hi Chi Rodriguez	78-69-73-212
ce Trevino	69-73-70313
lobby Cole	71-71-70-212
im Colbert	89-73-70-212
like Reasor	<del>69-</del> 73-70212
Horge Knadson	73-7 <del>0-69 -</del> 212
ary Player	71-69-73-213
on Sanderson	66-73-74213
tobert Panasink	70-70-73-213
am Snead	67-74-72213
rnold Palmer	71-71-71213
	EO E4 CE OLD

and cheering Wottle, who won the 800 and

The victory capped a dramatic

### Miss Schmidt turned in the best series of lavelin throws in the history of U.S. track. She had

three tries at more than 190 feet,

incloding the winning toss of

197-9, 11 inches off the U.S. record. Pinishing fourth to ber was the U.S. record-holder, Barbara Friedrich, who lost a chance of going to Munich when she lost out to Roberta Brown for third place on the basis of a second-best

Miss Seidler also turned in a marvelous series in winning the shot put. She surpassed the Olympic standard with a 53-5 toss, the best by an American in 12 years, and exceeded 52 feet four

Perhaps the most courageous showing of the night was made by Miss Davis in the 100-meter dash. Running with a back so sore she hardly could stand, much less sprint, Miss Davis protected her spot on the Olympic team. Olympic gold medalist Madeline Manning Jackson won the 800-meter run in 2:05.2 with Cheryl Toussaint of New York City second in 2:05.7 and Carol Hndson of Albuquerque, N.M., third in

Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE

Ex	steen Di	visto	-	
	W	L	Pct.	G&
Baltimore	40	33	.546	
Doirolt		32	.542	1.7
Boston			.493	
New York		16	.486	4 1.3
Cleveland		40	.437	4
Milwaukee		42	.498	19
We	sters O	ivisio	10	
Oakland	47	27	.633	
Chicago	42	32	.568	3
Minnesois	37	25		Ö
Kansas City	36	37	423	18 1/2

Salurday's Results Cirveland 2, Kansas City 1. Chicego 3, Detroit 2. New York 1. Minnesoto 5. Oakland 7, Miwaukee 3. Texas 2, 3, Eshimore 1, 1. California 4, Boston 3.

Friday's Results Minnesota 5, New York 2. Texas 6, Baltimore 4. Kensas City 6, Gleveland 2. Sunday's Gomes

Kansa: Gily 6. Cleveland 4 [181]. New York 9. Minnesota 6. Chicago 5. Detroit 4 (181). Oskland 3. Milwankee 1. NATIONAL LEAGUE Eestern Division

Pilisburgh W 1, Pet G8
Pilisburgh 47 27 .835 —
New York 44 30 .593 3
St. Louis 40 34 .541 7
Chicago 39 36 .520 8 1/2
Montreal 32 42 .432 15
Philiadelphia 26 40 .347 21 1/2 Western Division 

Caturday's Results New York 4. Los Angeles 1. Ciucinnati 3. Chicago 2. Pittsburgh 5. Atlanta 2. San Diego 6. Philadeiphia 8. St. Louis 2, Rouston 1. San Prancuco 12, Montreal 1. Friday's Results

Los Angeles 6, New York 1.
Philadelphia 4, 7, San Diego 2, 4.
Pittchurgh 10, 2, Atlants 2, 2.
Moniveni 7, San Francisco 2
Chicago 2, Cinciunati 1.
St. Louis 3, Houston L Sunday's Games Los Angeles 2, New York 6.
Pittsburgh 7, Atlanta 4.
Chicago 3, 19, Cincinnati 6, 3.
Nouston 12, St. Louis 6.
San Francisco 3, Monireal 1.
San Diego 5, Philadsiphia 4.

and Larry Black joining Smith as the U.S. trio for the Olympics. Running into a 3.36-mile-anhour wind, Smith clocked 20.4

his next-to-last try, leaping 26-4 3/4. His teammates will be Randy Williams and Preston Carrington. Both jur.ped 26-4.
There was a notable casualty

### France's Colas Pilots Surprise Winning Yacht

LONDON, July 9 (UPI).-The organizers of the Observer Transatlantic Singlehanded yacht race yesterday declared Alain Colas of France in Pen Duick IV the official winner. A spokesman for the Sunday newspaper, the Observer, sponsor of the competition, said the organizing Royal Yacht Club confirmed the Frenchman's victory.

of Colas's position.

TENNIS--at Bretton Woods, N.H., Cliff Richey at Sarasota, Fla., ousled the last seeded player in the Bratton Woods tournament with a 6-2, 6-4 vic-tory over fourth-seeded Arthur Ashe in the semifinals. Richey had beaten topthe semifinals. Richey had beaten top-seeded Rod Laver of Australia in the quarterfinals, 6-7, 6-3, 7-5. The other finalist is Jeff Borowiak of Burksley, Calif., who best Bob Carmichael, an Australian who lives in France, 7-6, 6-4, in the semifinals. Borowiak top-pied second-seeded Tom Other of the Netherlands in the quarterfinals, 6-3, 6-4. Ashu had ousted John Alexander of Australia in the quarterfinals, 7-5, 6-5, and Carmichael had beaten Lemael el-Shafel of Egypt, 6-4, 6-2.

### son hit a two-run homer, also in the second. When Al Oliver hit a threerun homer in the third for a 6-0 Pirate lead that was it for McLain. The victory moved the Pirates 3 1/2 games in front of the Mets

Sunday Arnie Robinson, the AAU cham-· Nelson Briles gave up seven hits, including Hank Aaron's on, pulled out the long jump on 657th career homer, in going the distance for his seventh victory in 10 decisions.

Friday's qualifying heats. Larry James, a silver medalist at Mexico City, failed to survive the second round of the 400-meter run. The 24-year-old former National Collegiate champion, now an admission counselor at Pace College, has had little opportunity to acquire the steady competitive diet that highlighted his college

Colas arrived at Newport.

R.I., in bis trimaran Pen Duick IV after a record 21day crossing, just ahead of his countryman Jean-Yves Terlain aboard the ketch Vendredi 13. Terlain lost the lead when he was becalmed with 50 miles to go. He had been the reported leader for days, and race officials were not aware

### The Scoreboard

el-Shatel of Egypt, 6-4, 6-2.

AUTO RACING—At Zeltwer, Austria, Emerson Fittipaid, oi Brazil drove a John Pleyer Special Lotus to victory in a Euopean Formula Two race on the Stepreleining. He covered tha 200 kilometers in 69 minutes 23.51 seconds for an average speed of 203.67 kilometers an hour. Pritipaid, a Grand Prix driver, does not score points on the Formula Two circult. Britain's Mike Hallwood, who was second in a Surters TS-18, took over the Formula Two drivers' lead with 28 points. Hallwood was 13.61 seconds behind Fittipaidt. Carlor Registeman of Argentina, ibird in a Brabham, is second in the drivers' standings with 21 points.

Sen Fran. ..... 690 343 290-12 13 1 Montreal ...... 669 061 608-1 6 2

Sen Fran. 669 081 608-1 6 9
Marichal, McMahon (7), Johnson 19;
and Rader: McAnally, Strohmayer (8),
Renko (8), Olibert (9) and Humphrey,
McCarver (6), W-Marichal (3-10).
L-McAnally (1-11). HR-Williams
(1d).

Fon Diege ..... 18t ese 633\_8 12 0
Foliadeiphia .... 001 600 040\_5 9 1
Caldwell, Ross 18: and Kends II:
Champion, Lersch (81, Selma 16) and
Batteman, Ryan 101. W—Ross 13-1).
L—Selma [1-8]. ER—Colbert [17th].

Pittsburgh ...... 120 010 016—5 10 1
Allanta ........ 002 001 000—3 17 6
Blass. Hernandez 181, Giusti (9) and
Sanguillen; Reed, Fishro (0) and Wiltiams. W—Blass (10-2). L—Reed (7-9).
HR—Garr (02b), Evans 111th).

Les Angrées ..... 800 000 199-1 7 4 New York ..... 801 000 122-4 6 0 John Mikkelsen (7), Richert (7) and

Cannizzaro; McAndrew, Prisella (8) and Dyer. W.-McAndrew 15-3). L.-Mik-kelsen 11-4).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York ... 000 600 600 61.1 6 0 201mesota ... 650 630 600 60.0 6 6 Stottlemyre, Lyle (11) and Monson; Blyleven, Granger (11) and Mitter-wald. W.-Stottlemyre (8-10). L.— Granger 13-11, ER-Allen 12d).

Borton ... \$20 600 600 600 603 0... 3 10 1 California 600 630 600 600 600 1... (13 1 Culp, Newhanter (61, Lee (12) and Fisk; Allen, Clark (6), Fisher (10), Barber (13) and Kusnyer. W.-Hayber

### John Odom, with ninth inning relief help from Rollie Fingers, pitched Oakland to a 3-1 home Chicago tied it up in the sixth, victory over Milwaukee.

(First Game) Texas 290 600 600 2 7 0
Bailtimere 0.0 600 980-1 7 0
Band (16-6) and King; Dobson (18-8)
and Caies. HE—Grich (6th).

(Second Game) . 

FRIDAY'S GAMES NATIONAL LEAGUE (First Game)

San Illego ...... 000 118 .008—2 9 2 Philadelphia ... 000 003 91x—4 7 1 Corkins, Schneffer (8) and Corrules; Carlion 111-6; and Esteman L—Corkins (9-5). ER—Larinaki (9th). (Second Game)

San Diego ..... 511 501 505-6 3 6 Philadelphia ... 660 500 102-1 5 6 Elrby (5-7) and Kandall: Nash Twitchell (71, Selma (71 and Eyan. L-Nash (1-5). ER-Kendall (2d, L-Nath (1-6). HK-negues (20, 3d). San Fran. 900 516 108-2 7 1 Mentreal 23 550 69x-7 10 6 Malbordi, Reberger (3), Carrithers (5), Memahor (5), Medito (7), and Rader: Stoneman (5-5) and Humphrey. 

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores Fittsworth ..... 688 691 318-16 30 8
Atlanta ...... 690 600 662-2 9 1
Walker (3-41 and May; Reliey, MoQueen (3), However 10) and Williams,
Casanova (6). L.-Kelley (3-5), ER.Alley (2d).

(Second Game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City ... 610 628 216-5 18 2 Cieveland ....... 616 618 100-3 7 1 Drago (7-71 and Kirkpatrick; Wilcox, Remulsan 161, Riddleberger (7), Colbert (71, Mingori 191 and Posse. L-Wilcox 

Curtis, Tisut (31 and Pisk; May, Dukes 16), Pisher (3), Barber 110) and Turburg, Stephenson (10). W. Tiant 14-31, L. Earber 11-1), HR. Pisk (10th), Berry 14th), Oglyle (5th),

King, victor over Evonne Goolagong Friday, the first Americans to share the coveted double since freckled-face Tony Trabert and Louise Brough took the titles in 1955. Smith said it himself: "80 per-

he has been bargained to be. He is no longer the deadpan comic bad-tempered showoff. The Romanian muttered a bit, mostly Italian, and queried a decision or two, but when it mattered most in the final sets, he played the kind of tennis to dreem

his and won from Ken Rosewall. Only this time it wasn't deliberate. And so the hig fellow from Sea Pines, S.C., has done what for so long didn't seem possible. Only a fortnight ago, Smith lost to little-known John Paish of Britain at Queen's Club end round by round here he etuttered unessily through matches against opponents way out of his class. At 25, look at Smith'e record. He has: won Forest Hills, the

(NYT).—In one of the great finals in Wimbledon history, Stan

Smith won today from Ilie Nas-tase, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5, and what it came down to in the end

The marvelous match throbbed

and pulsated for 160 minutes on

center court and in the dying

moments the Romanian saved

three match points and then

muffed the simplest shot of all

-a straightforward amash when

he was standing et the net-

because every nerve in his body

had been tuned to handling a

And if there was a precedent,

go back 18 years to another classic

final, when Jar Drobny at match

point deliberately served an easy

ball to the best backhand in ten-

Grand Priz and all those Davis

Cup matches, And with this

was courage.

tremendous triumph today, he becomes the first American since Chuck McKinley in 1963 to win Wimbledon and with Billie Jean

cent guts and a little luck." Because Nastase was all that with the throwaway shot nor the

What an artist he is! No shot

Men's Wimbledon Final

is impossible for him to fashion. His speed around court is phenomenal. His anticipation and quick reflexes turn a seemingly gone ball into the outright winner. And to Smith's credit, he never panicked, and the only gesture he made on court was to leap over the net at the end. The American's game, by con-trast, seems limited to the huge serve, the onrushing volley and hardline ground shots, but on those crucial points with the

match in the balance, out would

McLainon Smith Outlasts Nastase come a delicate drop shot and the concealed stop volley. Nastase broke through and took the first set at 6-4, and broke again to one-love in the second set.

With the match drifting away, Smith began his charge. The shots that he had just missed were now falling sweetly. "I feel confident," he had said all through this Wimbledon, "I'll get better." Indeed he did. Three games running and then the second set at 6-3. Smith trailed, 0-2, in the third set, and then won another brilliant patch of three games in a row to end the

set at 6-3. They were at 4-4 in the fourth when Nastase struck again. This time with a running forehand pass that left Smith staring. The game was gone and so was the fourth set to Nastase, 6-4.

Battle of Wills

All square now and then the battle of wills in that nail-biting fifth game of the fifth set. Smith led, 40-0 and the Romanian exploded. All afternoon he had penetrated Smith's defense with a whipped topspin lob off the backhand—the most difficult of shots and now he did it sgain, Deuce, then ad in. Five times Smith was at game point, Nastase reached for the stars. One break point, another and another he and, and Smith saved them all. A diving stop volley, a forehand into the corner and then the big serve. And finally, the little drop shot that drifted over to put the big fellow at 3-2.

"That game was crucial," said Smith later. "I slowed myself down and took a couple of deep

Smith was at 5-4 and Nastase serving, at 15-40. Two match points. A forehand was saved by Nastase's volley and a hackhand fell over the line. Smith, 6-5, and 40-0. The points came in a bunch and then the third match point, A forehand and Nastase bashed it away. Now the fourth match point. Up floated that easy return and Nastase netted.

The Duke of Kent came down on center court and presented Smith with a golden trophy. A check for \$13,000 came with it. Then Smith came into the interview room drenched in perspiration and champagne. He grinned crookedly at the

newsmen, "It was never in doubt."
In all, the United States won the two singles and shared in two doubles as Mrs. King and Betty Stove of the Netherlands defeated Judy Dalton of Australia and Françoise Durr of France, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. Rosemary Casals of San Francisco paired with Nastase to win from Kim Warwick and Evonne Goolagong of Australia. 64, 64. And in the veterans' doubles, 1953 champion Vic Seixes and Straight Clark of the United States won from Gardnar Mulloy and Tony Vincent of the Nastase for the men's singles title at Wimbledon, United States, 6-3, 8-8.

## Reds' Nolan Halts Cubs for 12th Victory

but Nolan opened the seventh

with a single and finally scor-

ed the winning run on Bench's

hit, which gave the Cincinnati

catcher 63 RBI, Nolan, who needed relief help from Tom

Hall and Clay Carroll, has lost

only twice. Reuschel's won-lost mark is 3-1.

Mets 4, Dogders 1

John Milner scored the decisive run on a wild pitch in the sev-

enth inning by reliever Pete

Mikkelsen and New York went

on to score two insurance runs

in the eighth to defeat Los An-

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP).-Johnny Bench, the major-league leader in runs batted in, drove bome two runs with two singles and Gary Nolan, who became the National League's first 12game winner, singled in a run as the Cincinnati Reds defeated the Chicago Cubs yesterday, 3-2,

at Riverfront Stadium. Cincinnati jumped on rookie Rick Reuschel for a run in the first when Pete Rose singled, stole second and scored on the first of Bench's singles. Jim Hickman's home run in the fourth tied the score at 1-1,

but the Reds regained the lead

Saturday in their half of the inning when George Foster singled, stole second and went home on Nolan'e

geles, 4-1; at Shea Stadium and snap a three-game losing streak. Pirates 5, Braves 3 Richie Hebner scored two runs and drove in another with a

AN OLD TWIST-Winning is nothing new to top-seeded

Stan Smith of Sea Pines, S.C., who beat Romania's Ilie

triple to pace Pittsburgh to a 5-3 road victory over Atlanta. Cardinals 2, Astres 1 Reggie Cleveland pitched a seven-hitter as St. Louis beat Houston, 2-1, on Joe Torre's run-scoring double and Ted Simmon's sacrifice fly. Cleveland raised his

won-lost record to 10-4. He has won his last seven decisions. Giants 12, Expos 1 Marichal's first victory since June 2 with a 15-hit attack that nished Montreal, 12-1, at Jarry

Padres 8, Phillies 5 Nate Colbert drove in five runs, two with a ninth-inning homer, to lead San Diego to an 8-5 road victory over Philadelphia. Yankees 1, Twins 0

In the American League, Bernie Allen's 11th inning homer broke a scoreless deadlock as New York scored a 1-0 road victory over Minnesote

Angels 4, Red Sox 3 Sendy Alomar singled in a run in the 16th inning to give Cali-

## Rangers Sweep Orioles, 2-1, 3-1

BALTIMORE July 9 (UPD)-Second baseman Lenny Randle hit a three-run homer in the eighth inning, giving the Texas Rangers a 3-1 victory and doubleheader sweep of the Baltimore Orisies last night.

Rich Hand seven-hit the Orioles for a 2-1 victory in the opening game. Casey Cox and Paul Lindblad combined to stop the Orioles in the second game and hand Baltimore its third straight

at Anaheim, Calif.

Athletics 7, Brewers 0 Jim Hunter, backed by the home runs by Joe Rudi, Dave Duncan, Sal Bando and Mike Epstein, pitched his second straight shutout to snap a threegame Oakland losing streak, beating Milwaukee, 7-0, at Oakland. Hunter stretched his won-lost record to 10-4 in posting his 18th

Indians 2, Royals 1 Ray Fosse singled home Graig Nettles and Alex Johnson screed on a throwing error by Amos Otis in the second inning to give Cleveland a 2-1 home victory over Kansas City.

White Sox 5, Tigers 2 Dick Allen raised his American League-leading homer total to 17 with a two-run, fifth-inning wallop that helped the Chicago to e 5-2 home victory over

## Follmer Drives Penske Porsche San Francisco backed Juan To Can-Am Upset

GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 9 (Reuters).—George Folimer of the United States, substituting for injured Mark Donohus in a Penske Porsche, scored his first Canadian-American road racing triumph today as the McLaren team, which has dominated the series, ran into early trouble at Road Atlanta. New Zealander Denis Hulme,

in a Gulf McLaren M-20, was second to Follmer until the fifth lap, when the car flipped over and caught fire. Hulme was pulled from the wreckage and reportedly escaped serious injury. Hulme's teammate, Peter Revson of New York City, had skidded off the track seconds earlier and helped pull the New Zealander to safety.

Revson, last year's winner here, got back into action but later coasted into the pits with engine trouble. Britain's Jackie Oliver, in the UOP Shadow, pulled off the track in the 24th lap with valve problems.

Follmer, a 39-year-old Cali-formian, was selected after Donohue suffered cartilage or ligament damage last Monday in a crash during a test drive. Follmer completed the 75 laps in 1 hour 29 minutes 3.72 seconds for an average speed of 113.96 miles an hour and took down a first prize of \$15,000.

صكذامن الأصل

By Russell Baker

MIAMI BEACH.—Here is the dawn. Democracy is explained. A delegate has his pocket picked. Democratic National Convention during the coming week:

MONDAY-7 to 10 a.m. Hangovers throughout the Mismi area, followed by eggs and lox. Mayor Daley is recogniz-

ed by tourists en route to the swimming pool in terry-cloth pool shirt and shower clogs, I but refuses to comment. Singing "The Star-

10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Baker Prayer, Hubert Humphrey talks to Walter Cronmittent gin and tonic. Newzpaper columnists assure each other that Sen. McGovern won't do. Lighting of cigars. A bag-

4 p.m. to midnight. Chaos and tedium mingled with self-righteousness. Boredom. Queuing for hot dogs at the convention hall. Bric Sevareid talks to Walter Cronkite. A naked delegate is reported running amok in Coral

pipe serenade occurs inexplicably

in the lobby of the Fontainebleau

Gables, Prayer. TUESDAY—Midnight to 3 a.m. Herbert- Kaplow reports that there is no truth in the rumor that Daley has been punched in the nose by Chief Justice Burger. Walter Cronkite talks by telephone to Burger in Washington, Convention recesses after instructing the parliamentarian to find out what, if anything, it has been up to all night. Beer, whiskey and threats of fist fights.

3 to 10 a.m. Aspirin, followed by coffee and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner.\*

10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Parliamentarian reports to the convention that Monday's session was illegal, Mc-Govern tells Walter Cronkite that this is not as bad as it could be since his staff assures him the convention didn't do anything in

the Monday session. 4 p.m. to midnight. A succession of events too complicated. tiresome and uninteresting for the human spirit to bear. Walter Cronkite talks to Illinois, California and New York delegations. WEDNESDAY - Midnight to

Speeches of, respectively, point lessness, asininity, pomposity and sentimentality. The flag is de-fended. Walter Cronkite talks to

Sen. Muskie. Dawn to poor. Singing of "The

Star-Spangled Banner." Noon to midnight. City fathers of Miami Beach declare the convention a health hazard. Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy are extolled. Democratic party's love for the people is cited, followed by prayer and several calls for

THURSDAY-Midnight to 3:49 n.m. A woman delegate is reported to have thrown Daley out of the Boom-Boom Room at the Fontainebleau Hotel and broken his clavicle, but Daley is located, whole of bone, by Herbert Kaplow at his home in Chicago. Conven-tion recesses due to otter confu-

3:49 to 11 a.m. Prayer. Coffee. Aspirin Patriotic music, Effort to draft Ted Kennedy. Walter Cronkite talks to Rose Kennedy, Massachusetts delegation and, by satellite hookup, to Chou En-lai.

11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Lawyers for city of Miami Beach ask Burger to close covvention before irreversible damage is done. President Nixop convenes the National Security Council. Convention decides to make one more attempt to adopt a platform. Prayer. 3 p.m. to midnight. Singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner Utter fatigue with occasional

spells of desperation.
FRIDAY—Midnight to 9 a.m. Presidential Press Secretary Ziegler denies rumors that Nixon has ordered the Pentagon to bomb convention hall. Walter Cronkite talks to Nixon. Melvin Laird and B-52 bomber pilots. Hubert Humphrey threatens to

address the convention. 9:01 to 11:23 a.m. Delegates express desperation.

11:34 a.m. Convention nominates Walter Cronkite as Democratic candidate for President of United States. Parliamentarian declares entire convention a violation of party rules, then orders a replay, preferably in Chicago. Daley tells Walter Cronkite that Chicago would be a great place to hold a Democratic convention.

## How the Dutch, Norwegians **And French Look at Drugs**

By John Vinocur

AMSTERDAM (AP).—Saturday 2 p.m., the family in the car, the car pointed toward the beach at Zandvoort and the car radio running through the news and then into some kind of

"Lebanon red 325 down 75, Lebanon gold 400 down 10, Morocco 310 up 10, Afghanistan 415 up five . . ." The prices being quoted by Radio Vara, the voice of the Socialist party, are for hashish and marijuana. Lebanon red

is bringing 325 Dutch cents a gram, and Dutch homegrown pot about 100 cents on the barely illegal Amsterdam street market. It is the Dutch way of drugs-relaxed.

The radio also offers a warning on what it hears the police are up to, since possession of drugs technically remains a punishable offense in Holland: "Bust time at the Haarlem youth center. Maybe you'd better cool it.

The show's sign-off is accompanied by a reminder from Amsterdam's Drug Information Center that it has a P.O. box number offering a quality control cervice. You send samples to the center, and it turns them over anonymously to the staterun Wilhelmina Hospital for testing. The samples get a purity rating and a strength test that rates pot on a scale. All this goes on with the knowledge and tacit approval of the Amsterdam Prosecutor's Office, says Koos Zwart, who runs the show.

Mr. Zwart believes there are about 600,000 cannabis users in Holland, although the Baan Commission, which issued a major report on drugs this year, puts the number at 140,000 out of a population of 13 million. The figure for hard drug users is harder to come by, but Dr. Wynand G. Mulder, head of Amsterdam's Jellinek Drug Clinic, thinks it is about 10,000. Dr. Mulder is a man of rare optimism on the drug question.

"I am not at all concerned about the future. The common sense of the people will win. Every year for five, six years colleagues from other countries have been telling us that heroin is finally going to overwhelm Holland because of our attitudes. Now I tell you the hard drug problem has stabilized in all our his cities. Alcoholism is much more serious.\*

Humphrey sits in the Bologna Restaurant, a reasonably cheap Italian joint in Stockholm with his parole officer. Humphrey, now repairing TV sets, was one of Stockholm's most senior pushers. He dealt in speed which came from Holland.

In Sweden, you can go to jail for up to four years for possession of suspicious amounts, which Humphrey said explained his recent career reorientation. It's an example of the less permissive, more concerned Swedish attitude.

The Swedish statistics are unique because they show a downward curve in 1971—fewer drug arrests, fewer seizures, fewer convictions and dimmishing hospital admissions. Narcotics Bureau chief Esjborn Esjbornsson reports arrests falling last year from 2,398, to 2,318; Attorney General Holger

Romander the number of prosecutions from 914 to 847 and Dr. Erik Somhammer, director of the Mariakliniken drug treatment center, the number of consultations from 4,937 to 2,938. Yet some of the Swedes involved are uneasy with their

Chief Esporusson: "They're a bit of an optical illusion. I have fewer men now, so uot so many arrests and seizures."

Dr. Somhammer: "The admission figures may be going down because users are more sophisticated. There are fewer overdoses, not necessarily because the number of people shooting is down, but because they can control their speed highs better, using alcohol as a depressant to bring them down."



Assiriated Press Koos Zwart, who broadcasts the drug market report over Radio Yara, the Dutch Socialist party station.

Mr. Romander: "The situation is not what you would call good, but it might have been worse. What is most encouraging is that our data shows that the core of hard users is contained stabilized." This comes out to 10,000 to 12,000 intravenous shooters for a population of 8 million." Jan Ording, parcotics chief of the National Board of Health.

and Welfare, is reasonably sure that Sweden's three-year-old crash program on drugs played a role in holding back the tide.

The program established a body made up of the country's legal, health, police, education and information agencies. Jall terms for trafficking were increased, police narcotics personnel were upped 500 percent and money was set saide for education.

During 1969, prime-time television was pre-empted once or
twice a week for programs on narcotics. On May 9, 1969, the entire day's programming concerned drugs. Special handbooks for teachers were issued, and information about narcotics was introduced in schools at the 10-year-old level.

At Christmastime 1968, when Sweden was setting up its narcotics program, the U.S. Narcotics Bureau's European headquarters was in Rome, and France considered drugs an Amer-

Six months later, the American narcotics headquarters was installed in the U.S. Embassy annex in Paris and France took passing notice of a couple of its own narcotics deaths; an overdose in Nice, another in Toulon.

It was the beginning of the end of the Gaullist assumption that France had no drug problem.

A report by the prime minister's office on drugs in March, referring to methods for dealing with the drug problem, said:
"Repression is the essential method, and it is important to

stress its priority nature . . . information can have wide effectiveness, but it can only play a role within certain limits."

Not only are drugs strictly controlled, discussion about them Is as well; Article L. 630 of the law of Dec. 31, 1970, on narcotics

provides prison terms of up to five years for anyone presenting narcotics "in a favorable light."

The country's leading narcotics treatment expert. Dr. Claude Olievenstein, said that "the repressive mood is overwhelming, The worst psychological climate in Europe is to be found in France. I believe this is deeply involved with the worsening situation in our country.

Figures on the number of hard drug users are unreliable, and conceivably manipulated for political reasons. They run from 5,000 to 40,000 out of a population of 50 million. The police statistics are more concrete; drug-use arrests increased 97 percent last year.

PEOPLE: Richard Burton— Or Walter Mitty?

Actor Richard Burton revealed in London that he plans to give up his career as one of the world's most highly paid film stars to become a tutor at Oxford University, Burton, husband of film star Klisabeth Taylor, said he hopes to settle at Oxford in two years, where he probably will hold tutorials on Sherespeare and the theater. He discussed his plans following

ceremony Friday at which a \$45 ( ' check from his wife was handed over to the United Nations Children's Fund. Burton -a one-time Oxford student himself—earlier this year was made an honorary fellow of St. Peter's College, Oxford, after giving a quarter million dollars to the col-

lege.

He said: "I shall att as a fellow of St. Peter's and a don (tutor).

I am prepared to spend the rest of my life at Oxford—apart from

"We like the sun and have this passion for Mexico. We shall probably spend the winters

Burton said giving up acting lid not bother him, "I hate did not bother him. "I hate acting," he said. "I can't bear it. After the initial excitement it becomes tedious.

MARRIED: Prince Richard of Gloocester, pephew of the Duke of Windsor, and Brigitte Van Deurs, 25, of Denmark. An ap-proving royal family was represented in strength as Richard, 27-year-old cousin of Queen Elizabeth and 10th in line of succession to the British throne, wed Miss Van Deurs in Barnwell's 13th century stone Church of St. Andrew. Prince Charles, stood alongside those of Barnwell's 400 townspeople able to crowd into the church. Queen Mother Elizabeth, in matching blue coat and hat and carrying a trendy see-through plastic umbrella, and Princess Margaret, were also

At Queenborough, England, the circus'e human cannon needed a little adjustement so Tom Pretty climbed into the barrel to have a look. Boom! the next thing he knew Tom was flying feet first 30 feet through the air over his back garden. He cleared the garden wall and landed on an electrified fence around the neighboring cow pasture. The trigger must have slipped," Tom said, a little the worse for wear for a wrenched back and a mild electric shock, "I suppose it was



Richard Burton

partly my fault, I should have: made sure there was up explosive capsule in it."

When Kirk Alyn hung up hat Superman suit it was uo cor of Kryptonite for his actin career. A studio head told hin13 "Everybody thinks you're Superman, Kirk. They wouldn't be lieve you in any other par Alyn, who played Superman no movie serials from 1946 to 19 Rt went to New York and search unsuccessfully for stage roles. If couldn't walk two blocks with people recognizing me." he some yeli, 'Hi ya, Superman.' was so upset over what player. Superman had done to his car that he turned down the tell vision role of Superman in 1'. That role was taken by the George Reeves. During the I! and 60s Alyn lived in Califo and settled for doing televicommercials. But now with nostalgia craze, Superman is ( nostaigis cruze, sur again in demand. "I still c believe it, but suddenly I'msc believe it, but suddenly I'msc

big demand as a speaker," e. Alyn, 61. Superman made his comic-SH debut in 1938, and Columbia retures decided to make a machine serial in 1948. They had troje getting someone with a the Alyn says, "so in desperation of called me." An athletic 6-2 h 195 pounds, Alyn found the si tough because the writers as: "Playing Superman ruined? acting career and I've been ter for many years about a whole thing." Alyn said. pow it's finally starting to

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